ETAWAH:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XI

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

EDITED AND COMPILED

BY

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GAZETTEER OF ETAWAH.

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PREFACE.

THE old Gazetteer of Etawah was compiled by Mr. E. T. Atkinson, B.C.S., the materials being supplied by Messrs. Aikman, C. W. Moore and Low or drawn from the reports of Messrs. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, W. Neale, Gubbins and A. O. Hume. The work, which covered 252 octavo pages, has proved of great value in the preparation of the present volume, the more so as it was carefully revised by Mr. E. J. Mardon; but the scheme of the new Gazetteer involved an entire reconstruction, and it was found impossible to reproduce any portion of the original letterpress as it stood, except to a small extent in chapter V when dealing with the history of the Mutiny. The District of Etawah is a small and compact one and contains no places of great historical importance, so that, well-known though it is, there is not much to record concerning it. My acknowledgements are due to Mr. H. K. Gracey for ready help in providing new material and to the notes left on record by Mr. E. J. Mardon.

NAINI TAL:
June, 1909.

D. L. D-B.

GAZETTEER OF ETAWAH.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

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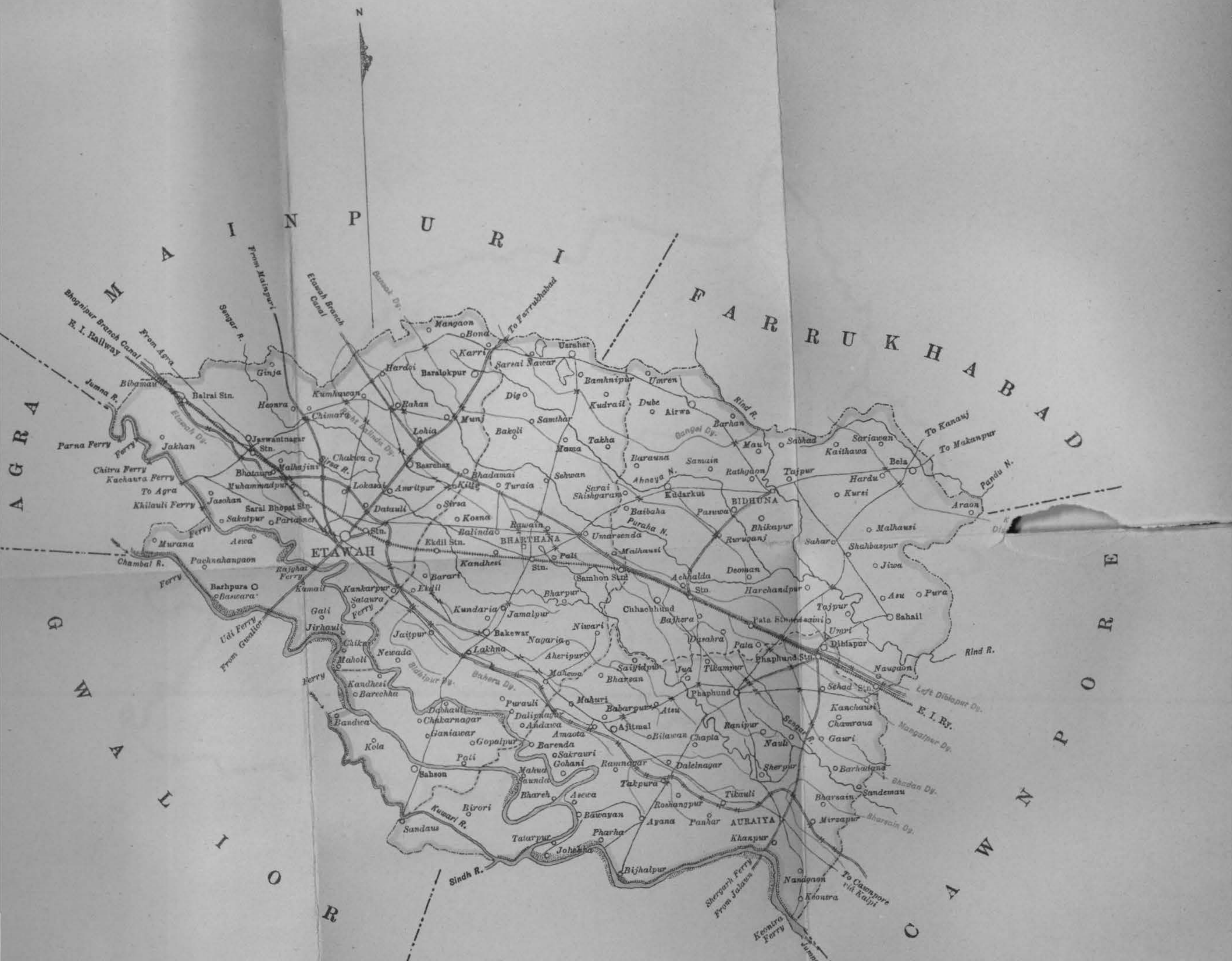
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DISTRICT

ETAWAH.

Scale—1 Inch = 8 Miles.

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REFERENCES.

Chief Town	○ ETAWAH
Tahsil	□ AURAIYA
Thana or Police Station	○ Chhachhund
Town or Village	○ Lakhna
Metalled Road	
Unmetalled Road	
District Boundary	
Tahsil "	
Canal	
Railway	

Litho., November, 1905.—No. 203. E.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The district of Etawah lies in the south-western portion of the United Provinces between the parallels of 26°21′ and 27°1′ north latitude and 78°45′ and 79°45′ east longitude and forms part of the Agra division. In shape it is a compact rhomboid with a length from north-west to south-east of some 60 miles and an average breadth of 35 miles, the latter diminishing to about 12 miles west of a line drawn north and south through the city of Etawah. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Farrukhabad and Mainpuri, while the small extent of western border adjoins tahsil Bah of the Agra district. The eastern border marches with the district of Cawnpore, and along the frontier south lie Jalaun and the independent state of Gwalior, the dividing line being, except for a short distance, the Chambal and Jumna rivers. The total area in 1908 was returned at 1,082,466 acres or 1,691·2 square miles; but the district has since the British occupation in 1801-02 undergone many changes, of which mention will be made in Chapter IV in dealing with the various subdivisions. **Boundaries and area.**

Etawah lies entirely in the Gangetic plain, but its physical features vary considerably and are determined by the rivers which cross it. It is divisible into four portions of distinct natural characteristics. The first of these consists of the country lying north-east of the Sengar river, which runs across it from west to east almost parallel to the Jumna; it includes the northern portions of tahsils Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya and the whole of Bidhuna. The second tract lies south of the Sengar and extends as far as the high lands immediately overlooking the Jumna. It comprises a slightly undulating stretch of country, covering portions of Etawah and Bharthana and the bulk of the Auraiya tahsil. The third tract includes the parts of the three tahsils that adjoin the river Jumna. Beyond the Jumna, **Topography.**

stretching from the borders of tahsil Bah in Agra to the confluence of the Sindh, Kuwari, Chambal and Jumna rivers, lies the high and broken country formerly known as Janibrast. These tracts differ from each other in a very marked degree though each presents general conformity within its own limits.

The *pachar*. The northern portion of the district, which is separated from the rest by the Sengar, is known in the language of the country as *pachar*. It covers approximately 884 square miles or 52 per cent. of the total area of the district, and presents a level expanse of upland, of which the surface is only broken by occasional sandy ridges or by one or two inconsiderable streams such as the Pandu and Arind or Rind, and the latter's tributaries, the Ahneya and Puraha. The soil is for the most part a rich loam of great fertility, interspersed with large tracts of *usar* and frequently varied by beds of clay, the centres of which form marshes or *jhils* out of which rise some small streams. It forms the most important part of the district from an agricultural point of view, and is thickly studded with well populated sites and hamlets.

The *ghar*. The second tract between the Sengar and the Jumna is locally known as the *ghar*. Its characteristic soil is a red and light but fertile sandy loam. The surface, which is not quite level, lies lowest nearly midway between the two rivers; and, unlike the *pachar*, the *ghar* is a plain of culturable soil unbroken by *usar*, while in the depressions the clay is found in much smaller beds. Here and there the ground rises into hillocks of sand and *bhur*, but these are for the most part confined to the Bharthana tahsil. Some of the largest towns in the district lie in this tract, in close proximity to the old Mughal road; yet the population is less dense and the village sites are smaller than in the northern portion of the district. The extension of canal irrigation to the *ghar*, however, has considerably altered the characteristics of the tract and done much to assimilate it to the *pachar*.

The *kurka*. South of the *ghar* lie the uplands and ravines along the banks of the Jumna, and these form the third natural division of the district known as the *kurka*. The population here is scanty and the village sites are usually buried far away amid ravines; but the characteristics are not entirely uniform. "If,"

says the settlement officer, "a section of the *kurka* were taken from the uplands to the river, it would show first a tract of cultivated land similar in character and, as a rule, quite equal to the soil of the *ghar*; secondly, a large area of wild and deep ravines covered with grass and thorny brushwood and in parts quite bare; thirdly, a lowlying plain of rich soil, subject to the floods of the Jumna where it overflows in the rains; and fourthly, a fringe or strip of rich alluvial deposit along the very edge of the stream. Sometimes, however, the two latter and most valuable portions are altogether wanting, and the river sweeps right up to the foot of the bluffs that terminate the ravine ground. In some places, especially to the east of the district, where the broken ground is wildest and covers the largest area, the ravines do not run down evenly and directly to the river but are divided as it were into two stages or steps, the first being separated from the last by an uneven plain of rough clay not unlike Bundelkhand soil." At the present day the inhabitants show a tendency to abandon the sites among the ravines and to build hamlets, which often overshadow the parent village, on the edge of the uplands.

The *par*

The fourth tract comprises the lands lying between the Jumna and the Chambal known as *par*, and those on the right bank of the Chambal between it and the Kuwari. It is divided into four portions, namely *patti* Kamait, *taluqas* Chakarnagar and Sahson, *taluqa* Bhareh and *taluqa* Sandaus; and includes portions of the three tahsils Auraiya, Bharthana and Etawah. It extends from the borders of tahsil Bah in the Agra district to the point where the Jumna, Chambal, Sindh and Kuwari unite. *Patti* Kamait comprises the western portion lying within the Etawah tahsil and extends as far as Kandhesi Ghar in Bharthana tahsil. To the east, where the space between the rivers is narrowest, the ravines join and leave no level ground between them; but towards the west the streams separate and in the centre is found a fine tableland of good loam, some four or five miles wide. There are few ridges of sand, and where the rivers again trend towards each other the soil is a friable clay full of holes and fissures like the well-known black soil of Bundelkhand. This upland is bordered on either side by a network of intricate

ravines beyond which there exists but little alluvial land, though a few bays of white sandy *kachhar* soil are found on the Jumna bank. At the extremity of *patti* Kamait the Jumna and Chambal approach each other closely, and at this point commences the portion known as the Chakarnagar *ilaqa* ; this runs eastward for fifteen miles. At the village of Garha Kasdah a sudden turn in the course of the Jumna brings the rivers in even closer proximity than before and forms the rough dividing line between the Chakarnagar *ilaqa* and the *ilaqa* of Bhareh. The former tract is so broken by the tracery of ravines which flank the streams that little but the thinnest stretch of upland fit for cultivation is left in the centre; but in the Bhareh *ilaqa* the uplands broaden out as the rivers diverge and leave a larger expanse of level soil, which, as in the Chakarnagar *ilaqa*, is surrounded with a girdle of ravines. This tract possesses some of the richest alluvial land in Etawah, and its villages on this account can compare for prosperity and fertility with any in the district. The trans-Chambal tract, comprising the *taluqa* of Sahson, which lies wholly between that river and the Kuwari, and the *mahal* of Sandaus, one-third of which lies south of the latter stream and terminates at the confluence of the Kuwari and the Sindh, is little but a labyrinth of ravines. These ravines are, however, less precipitous than those along the Jumna, and present the appearance of a hummocky sea similar to the adjoining portions of Gwalior territory. The entire tract is almost destitute of trees and is the stronghold of large cultivating Rajput communities. The portion south of the Kuwari opposite Sandaus is still known as Parihara from the clan of Rajputs that predominates in it, and long had an evil notoriety as the home of thugs and dacoits. The ravines comprise so large a proportion of the total area that the little land fit for cultivation has been, for the most part, protected by terraces and embankments similar to those in Bundelkhand. As to scenery in general, the *pachar* tract differs in no respect from the rest of the Doab, and the *ghar* is not dissimilar, but in the raviny portions of the *kurka*, in the *par*, the trans-Chambal tract, and especially near the confluence of the rivers, may be found spots probably unsurpassed in the plains of India for the wildness and rugged beauty

of their scenery. The deepest parts of the river channels are to be found between Barhpura and Chakarnagar, and the beauty of the view from Udi bungalow, overlooking the limpid waters of the Chambal, is well known. But perhaps the finest prospect in the district is to be obtained from the top of the Bhareh fort, within a few miles of which the five rivers Jumna, Chambal, Kuwari, Sindh and Pahuj, with their scored and precipitous banks, unite their streams.

Levels. The portion of the district lying north of the Jumna presents no great changes of level. It may be described as a plain intersected by shallow river valleys formed by small streams such as the Ahneya, Sengar and Rind, sloping from north-west to south-east. A line of levels taken north and south across the district, two miles south-east of Hardoi in Etawah tahsil, shows that the recorded height above the sea near the village of Karri on the Mainpuri border is 491 feet; and it is 490 feet near the Sarai Bhopat station of the East Indian Railway on the road from Etawah to Jaswantnagar. The bed of the Sengar lies just 20 feet below this, the recorded level being 471 feet. Some ten miles further south-east the levels are 481 feet near Umrain in the north-west corner of Bidhuna and 480 feet at Takrupur on the road from Lakhna to Dabhaulighat; while at a similar distance south-east of Bharthana along a line running north and south through Phaphund the levels at the opposite ends of the district are both 459 feet above the sea. The Etawah branch of the canal runs along the centre of this tract and the levels along it will give a clear idea of the south-easterly slope. At Hardoi the recorded height is 500·53 feet; near Bharthana it is 482·06 feet; at Chhachhund, 474 feet; and near Kanchausi, on the Cawnpore border, 459 feet. The heights in the trans-Jumna tract are not recorded, but this portion of the district lies at a somewhat higher elevation. The country, however, is too narrow and broken in character for transverse sections to convey an adequate idea of its general contour: the slope follows that of the rest of the district and is from north-west to south-east.

Soils. In the *pachar* and *ghar* tracts the soils are broadly distinguishable into *dumat* or loam, *matiyar* or clay, and *bhur* or sand. Besides these are found everywhere lowlying beds of

clay in which water collects during the rains and rice alone can be grown: these clay beds are known as *jhabar*. In the *kurka* and trans-Jumna tract several other classes of soil are met with. In the ravines of the river and the land immediately adjacent to them are found fields full of *kankar* and gravel, the soil of which is called *pakar:* this is in fact a sandy soil mixed with gravel. Below the ravines and in the wider valleys between them the soil that is flooded by the Jumna is called *kachhar;* and along the edges of the streams there is a rich strip of alluvial deposit which is known as *tir*. Both *kachhar* and *tir* vary greatly in quality: some patches of these soils consist of a rich reddish clay which lets at a high rental; other portions are composed of a dark coloured loam; and others again are white and sandy in appearance and less fertile. By far the most prevalent soil is *dumat*, which at the last settlement covered 80·60 per cent. of the cultivated area, the proportion being 87·21 per cent. in the *pachar*, 81·55 per cent. in the *ghar* and only 40·83 per cent. beyond the Jumna. Next in prominence comes *bhur*, which occupied 6·94 per cent. of the cultivated area at last settlement; but in the case of this soil the proportions were reversed; for 12·90 per cent. of the cultivation in the trans-Jumna tract lay in *bhur* as against 8·62 per cent. in the *ghar* and only 3·09 per cent. in the *pachar*. The proportion of *matiyar* amounted to 4·71 per cent. for the whole district and was approximately equal in each of the three tracts; while out of a proportion of 2·43 per cent. of *jhabar* nearly the whole lay in the *pachar*. The proportion of *pakar* was 3·11 per cent. and that of *kachhar* and *tir* 2·21 per cent. All of this lay either in the *kurka* portion south of the *ghar* or in the tract beyond the Jumna. Among tahsils Bidhuna had the highest proportions of *dumat* and *matiyar* with 90·08 and 6·64 per cent. respectively. In Auraiya was found the largest amount of *bhur*, *pakar* and alluvial soils; while as much as 9·73 per cent. of the cultivated area of the old pargana of Phaphund, which is now divided between Bidhuna and Auraiya, was classed as *jhabar*.

nven- nal ls.

But besides the natural distinctions artificial differences derived from the situation of the soils with reference to the village site are always marked and exert an important influence

on the rental value of the land. In Etawah to a great extent these artificial differences are found to coincide with the natural classes of soil; only in a few cases, for the most part in the trans-Jumna tract, are they found to override them. Consequently a conventional classification was adopted at the settlement only where the situation of the soil was found to have greater influence in determining rent than its natural quality. The artificial soils are the three well known classes of *gauhan*, *manjha* and *uparhar* or *har*. The first circle known as *gauhan* is the highly manured and well cultivated belt surrounding the homestead; *manjha* is the middle belt, which is regularly cultivated but receives less manure than the *gauhan;* while the *har* comprises the outlying fields which are often but casually cultivated. In the *pachar* tract the *manjha* lands have usually a better natural soil than the *har*, as the latter are scattered often among plots of *usar:* but in the *ghar* the distinction between *manjha* and *har* is much less marked owing to the fact that the soil is more uniform. Similarly in the *par* tract the outlying lands, whether near or far from the village, are frequently of equal value, because they lie on more level soil than the *gauhan*, and the attention they receive in cultivation is little affected by difference in distance from the site. According to the settlement returns, the average proportion of *gauhan* in the district was just 10 per cent., ranging from 19 per cent. in Bidhuna to only 6 per cent. in Etawah: but as natural distinctions were followed in preference to artificial ones in all tahsils except Bharthana in regard to *manjha* and *har*, the separate areas of these two classes have not been recorded.

River system.

The rivers and streams of the district consist of the Jumna, its two large affluents, the Chambal and the Sindh, the Kuwari, the Sengar, and several minor streams. The watershed of the Doab passes through the north-east corner of tahsil Bidhuna, so that only one of the Etawah streams, namely the Pandu, flows into the Ganges. The Pandu rises in the extreme north-east of Bidhuna in a large clay depression forming a *jhil* lying between Sabhad and Nurpur. It flows eastwards into the Cawnpore district through clay and *usar*, but it attains to no size before leaving Etawah and becomes perfectly dry

after the rains. Next comes the Rind or Arind, which, rising in the Aligarh district, enters Etawah first at the village of Bhaukhera in the north-east border of tahsil Bidhuna. After running along the district boundary for about 10 miles in a tortuous course it turns sharply southwards at Sabhad, and meanders in a south-easterly direction through Bidhuna, till it finally passes into Cawnpore. The Rind has a perennial stream, which is reduced to hardly more than a trickle in the hot weather, and its banks are, during its course in this district, for the most part formed of soft alluvial soil, unscoured by the ravines that disfigure them in its lower reaches. At the village of Lakhnon, where its course is more decidedly deflected to the east, it is joined by two considerable tributaries known as the Ahneya and Puraha. These take their rise in a series of *jhils*, the former near Kakan and the latter near Sauj, in the Mainpuri district, and are little more than drainage channels for carrying off superfluous rain water. In the hot and cold seasons they are perfectly dry, except when, like other rivers or *nalas*, they are utilised as canal escapes; but in the rains the Puraha, owing to its sinuous course, injures a considerable amount of land on either bank. The Ahneya after a course of 50 miles, and the Puraha after one of 35, unite at Bahsora, within two miles of their confluence with the Rind; their trend is from north-west to south-east, and running in parallel channels they traverse the north-eastern corner of Etawah, the northern portion of Bharthana and the westerly part of Bidhuna tahsils. None of these streams can be utilised for irrigation.

The Sengar.

The Sengar is the smallest of the larger rivers of the district. It enters Etawah near the village of Dhanuha in the north of Etawah tahsil, and after traversing the district in a south-easterly direction, parallel to the Jumna, passes into Cawnpore below Chichauli. In the upper part of its course the stream is not of much importance: its sides are low and shelving, and its banks generally culturable. But at Amritpur, some four miles north of the town of Etawah, it is joined by the Sarsa, which up to this point had shown but a slight tendency to converge towards it. Thenceforward the Sengar runs in a deep bed, and the drainage from the surrounding country tears its banks into ravines which

are only insignificant in comparison with the yawning fissures that disfigure the banks of the Jumna. These ravines increase in extent and wildness as the river proceeds eastward: they are altogether unfit for cultivation, but in places afford useful pasturage and produce *babul* or *rionj* trees, which are valuable for timber and bark. The Sarsa, which is merely a branch of the Sengar that separates near Umargarh in pargana Jalesar, enters Etawah 11 miles west of the Sengar, and flows in a well defined channel to its junction with that stream, but it is of a small size. The Sengar is the main drainage channel of the cis-Jumna portion of the district; its waters are perennial, and it plays an important part in the internal structure of the district.

The Jumna. The Jumna first touches the frontier of the district at the village of Bawat in the north-west of tahsil Etawah. For 15 miles it forms the boundary between the district and Agra, and then continues in a winding course, with a south-easterly direction, till it describes a remarkable curve near the village of Harauli before it unites its waters with those of the Chambal at Bhareh. Reinforced at this point by the latter stream it turns abruptly to the south and then once more sweeps eastward. Thenceforward its course lies almost due east, and it forms the common boundary of this district and Jalaun. The total length of the Jumna in Etawah is from point to point 70 miles, but its actual course is much longer owing to the many bends and loops and amounts to approximately 120 miles. The bank on one side is unusually steep and precipitous, whilst on the other it is low and open to the overflow of the river in the rains. For this reason the river spreads much in times of flood, and the surface velocity being small, it covers a large area with a rich alluvial deposit in the rains. This natural tendency of the Jumna to inundate the land along its banks is increased by the action of its tributary, the Chambal, which, rushing into it almost at right angles, throws back by its greater volume and velocity the waters of the Jumna and acts for the time as a sort of weir which still further retards that river. The Jumna is liable to heavy floods, which, however, do little harm. Its stream varies from 300 feet in breadth in the cold weather to over 1,800 feet or more in the rains; and at

Etawah the calculated average annual maximum rise in the rainy season is 21 feet above the lowest level in the dry season. In 1871, however, when one of the highest floods on record took place, the water rose nearly 27 feet. During this period of the year it is navigable by boats of heavy burthen, though the windings of its channel render it by no means a direct line for traffic, while reefs of *kankar* and sand conglomerate jut out into the stream and frequently render navigation both difficult and dangerous.

The Chambal.

South of the Jumna flows the large river of the Chambal; this rises in Malwa on the northern slope of the Vindhyas near Mhow. It first touches the district at the village of Murong in the trans-Jumna tract of Etawah tahsil, and for 25 miles forms the boundary of the district with the state of Gwalior. At Barechcha it is for the first time flanked on either side by land belonging to this district, and for the remainder of its course of 22 miles flows through British territory. Near its confluence with the Jumna at Bhareh it forms a large though less abrupt curve than that river. In appearance and character the Chambal closely resembles the Jumna and has within this district a channel of equal dimensions. It is exceedingly liable to sudden and heavy floods owing to the steep gradient of its bed before it debouches on the alluvial plain, and from the superior velocity of its stream, it discharges a greater volume of water than the Jumna. Its waters are remarkable for their crystal-like clearness, and even after the two rivers have united, the water of the Chambal may for some distance be distinguished from that of the Jumna, which always carries either sand or mud in suspension. The Chambal seldom overflows its banks, the only recorded inundation having taken place in 1857. In ordinary years the only lands flooded by it are those immediately under the steep banks or bluffs which hem it on either side, and some inlying bays into which the water rushes, when swollen, through the breaks or gaps in the bank. Both descriptions of land are sandy and the stream is too swift to allow of the deposit of fertilizing silt; consequently the alluvial patches along the Chambal are of much smaller extent and value than those along the Jumna. During times of heavy flood communication is almost entirely

interrupted between the two banks; and in July 1871, when an unusual quantity of water was brought down, the Udi ferry on the Gwalior road was for some days impassable as no boat could live in the swirling torrent.

The Kuwari.

The last river which calls for mention is the Kuwari. This forms the district boundary with Gwalior for some ten miles and for a like distance flows through the district, till it unites with the Jumna some five miles below the junction of that river with the Chambal. Rising in Gwalior not far from the old town of Morar, it flows north-west, north-east, turns east and finally south-east, almost in a semi-circle, till it is joined by the Sindh in the extreme south of tahsil Auraiya. Its total length is approximately 185 miles and in general character it is similar to the Chambal. The Sindh which joins it, and sometimes gives its name to the short length of the united stream which joins the Jumna, differs in no way from it. Both, like the Chambal, are subject to great and sudden freshets during the rains, though they dwindle to insignificant streams in the hot season. They possess little or no alluvial land until they approach the Jumna, where their generally narrow and deep channels somewhat widen out. Both are flanked on either bank with unsightly ravines, and scour has caused widespread deterioration to the soil within their influence.

Drainage

These rivers and streams constitute the natural drainage lines of the country. From what has been said it will be clear that the trans-Jumna tract, together with a considerable area on the northern bank within the influence of that river, suffers from over-drainage and erosion, and that the only portion of the district likely to suffer from waterlogging is the *pachar*. But even this is well provided with drainage channels owing to the existence of the Sarsa, Sengar, Ahneya, Puraha and Rind *nadis*, which normally prevent any extensive damage from floods. In these tracts some interference with the natural drainage of the country has been caused by canals, and in connection with them several artificial cuts have been made from time to time, an account of which will be given in the following chapter in the notice of irrigation. Round Sarsainawar in tahsil Bharthana there is some liability to flooding from the overflow of a chain of large *jhils* in that neighbourhood and proposals for a new drainage

cut are under consideration. But generally it may be said that the district does not suffer in any way from defective drainage, and indeed the comparative lowness of the water level even in canal-irrigated tracts is sometimes ascribed to the fact that the district is better provided with natural drainage lines than most of those in which canals have been constructed.

Lakes and *jhils.*

The general excellence of the natural drainage afforded by the rivers and their tributary streams and watercourses over the bulk of the district is exemplified by the general rarity of lakes and marshes. The only portions that might be considered an exception to this rule are the northern portions of the district in tahsils Etawah, Bharthana and Bidhuna. Here the existence of clay beds in hollows has rendered conditions favourable for the collection of water in *jhils*, but few of these within the district are extensive. Those that exist are situated for the most part on the borders of the district, especially in pargana Bidhuna, where they lie somewhat beyond the influence of the natural drainage lines or of the artificial cuts made in connection with the canals. The most important of these *jhils* are those at Hardoi, Rahan, Parauri and Baralokpur in tahsil Etawah; at Sarsainawar, Kunetha, Mahauri, Kudrel, Sonthna and Usrahar in tahsil Bharthana; and at Durmangadpur, Mundai, Hardoi, Barauli, Auron, Yakubpur, Tirhwa, Dhupkari or Thulpia, and Manaura in tahsil Bidhuna, the last five all lying close to the Farrukhabad boundary.

Waste lands.

The average area returned as barren waste for the five years ending in 1907 was 238,427 acres or 22·02 per cent. of the entire district. This, however, includes the area under water, amounting to 38,566 acres, and also the land occupied by sites, roads and the like. The remainder consists either of *usar* plains, in which the soil is rendered sterile by the saline efflorescence known as *reh* or else of ravine jungle. Between them, these occupied no less than 171,943 acres or 15·88 per cent. of the total area. Out of all tahsils Auraiya has the smallest acreage of barren waste; it contains a smaller portion of the *par* tract than either Bharthana or Etawah, and with the exception of this and the ravines along the Jumna and the Sengar it contains but little land that is not culturable: the proportion does not exceed 17,832 acres or only

6·69 per cent. of the tahsil. At the opposite extreme is the tahsil of Bidhuna, in which the *usar* plains are unusually extensive, though there are practically no ravines. Here the area returned as otherwise barren amounts to the high figure of 72,400 acres or 26·13 per cent. of the tahsil, the figures indicating the marked difference between the northern and southern portions of the district and the large area of the *pachar* that is injured by *reh*. In Etawah and Bharthana, which are very similar in natural characteristics and contain portions of all the natural tracts into which the district is divided, there are 41,077 and 40,634 acres respectively of waste, the proportions being 15·06 and 15·27 per cent. of the total areas. At last settlement, the amount of barren land recorded was considerably larger than in 1907 and was returned at 34·54 per cent. of the entire district. The reduction is due to the classification now made under the head of culturable waste of what was then recorded as ravine jungle only, as well as to the redistribution of old waste between culturable waste and old fallow. It may at least be doubted whether the old classification was not the more correct, for the jungly ravines are to a great extent absolutely unculturable. The village communities who predominate in that portion of the district have done all that could be done to utilise the existing patches of good land. Where the ravines are wide enough they have been dammed in such a way as to stop the downward rush of water and to preserve the good soil; and the sides too have often been carefully terraced. The portions which cannot be so reclaimed are valuable for pasturage or as wood preserves, and the people derive a livelihood from grazing cattle in them for the production of *ghi*.

Included in the barren area and old waste is the land which is covered with trees, grass or bush. If from this be excluded the 130,147 acres which were separately classed at settlement as "ravine jungle", it leaves but little room for grazing grounds or fuel and fodder preserves. The extensive *usar* plains which prevail in the *pachar* are utterly destitute of vegetation except a little short grass and, here and there, a stunted *babul*; and apart from the ravines the district possesses only the remains of a wooded belt of *dhák* which runs in a south-easterly direction Jungles.

through the *pachar* from Umrain to Sahar. This jungle, according to traditions, was once of considerable size, but most of the culturable parts of it have now been brought under the plough. The *dhâk* is a useful tree and is put to a variety of uses. Its flowers blossom in the month of *Chait* and the pods are produced in *Baisakh;* the former, which furnish a dye of a yellow colour called *tesu,* are collected by the poorer castes, dried and sold to *Pansaris.* In order to extract the colour the flowers are steeped in water, a small quantity of lime being added in order to deepen the shade; the dye gives to cloth a yellow hue, but the colour is not fast. Its use is principally confined to the dyeing of garments at the *Holi* festival. A more valuable product of the tree is the gum, which goes by the name of *kino.* In the month of *Chait,* when the tree is in flower, cuts are made in all directions on the trunks and branches; from these the gum exudes, and two or three days afterwards is collected by Bahelias and other low castes. The gum was formerly used in the manufacture of indigo, a solution of it being thrown into the liquid extracted from the indigo plant in order to coagulate the dye; and it is also employed as an astringent medicine. The large oval leaves are much in demand as platters or cups in which food is served at native entertainments. These platters are made by persons of the Bari caste. Cups or *daunas* cost six pies per hundred, and the large platters or *pattals* from four annas to six annas per hundred. A cheap kind of rope is manufactured from the bark and root, the fibre of which is also employed for caulking boats. Practically, however, the only jungles in the district are those to be found in the ravines of the Jumna and Chambal, for the ravines that flank the Sengar and Rind are usually destitute of trees. Here, where the destruction of the tree growths at the hands of wood-cutters has not taken place, hardy timber such as the *babul, dhâk, rionj* and *karaunda,* with many other kinds of smaller trees and shrubs, abound and supply excellent grazing for goats, camels and other animals. The *babul* is, on account of its hardness and durability, the usual source of timber for agricultural implements; but with the development of the leather industry at Cawnpore its value has been greatly enhanced owing to the utilisation of its bark as a tanning agent. With a constant and

steady demand there has arisen a good opportunity for its plantation and propagation, though in this direction little has yet been done. Many *babul* trees of exceptional size are to be found in the Jumna ravines, but only where there is some depth of soil, a point which would have to be borne in mind in selecting sites for plantation.

The Fisher forest.

Close to the town of Etawah, and for the most part in the deep *nalas* that flank the Jumna, lies the only jungle which has been in any sense preserved. It has an approximate circumference of nine miles, and an area of some 2,000 acres extending over portions of the villages of Etawah Khas, Dhumanpur, Loharna and Partabner. In 1888, on the representations of Mr. Fisher, then collector of the district, the *zamindars* were induced to permit the jungle areas of these villages to be thrown together and managed as a single concern with a view to conservation of the timber. Money was borrowed; trees, chiefly *babuls*, were planted, and 31 embankments were thrown across the ravines to form, if possible, a suitable seed bed. At first a *babul* fence was also grown, but owing to insufficient attention the trees failed to effect this object. Grazing was at first rigorously excluded; but later, in view of the hardship entailed by this prohibition on the residents of Etawah, it was permitted in an unreserved area on condition of the payment of grazing fees to a contractor, to whom the rights were leased. The collection of dry wood and the cutting of grass in reserved areas were subsequently added to the contract, which grew in value till in 1901 it brought in an annual income of Rs. 2,000. Of the total receipts 36 per cent. was paid over to the *zamindars* and the remainder was spent in management and improvements. A permanent establishment of one *jamadar* and six foresters was maintained, who were supervised by a ranger; and a wire fence was gradually erected to surround it at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per mile. From time to time further embankments were constructed, roads to facilitate communications were cut and a nursery, watered by a branch from the Etawah distributary of the Bhognipur canal, was established. In 1902 a fresh scheme of management was introduced under which the forest was leased by the owners to Messrs Cooper, Allen & Co. of Cawnpore

for fifty years at an annnal rental of Rs. 3,000. The chief tree is the *babul*, but *shisham* is also found in quantities in the lower portions of the ravines or behind the embankments where the soil is moister or the water level higher, and the *chhenkur* has taken root both in high and low ground. The latter threatens to outdo the *babul* on the calcareous uplands, and its bark has been tried as a tanning agent at Cawnpore; but it is inferior both in this respect and in the quality of its timber to that tree. Experiments have also been conducted with plantations of *cassia auriculata*, a tanning shrub, and various agaves of the American, Bombay, Sisal and Furcroea varieties, a few of the last having been obtained from the gardens at Lucknow and Saharanpur. The prospects of the forest with proper care and management are hopeful, and it has been calculated that *babul* even when growing in the poorest soil will bring in a profit of nearly Rs. 15 per acre, owing to the demand for the bark.

Groves. The trees found in the artificial groves are usually mangoes with a small admixture of *jamun*, *bel* and other indigenous species; while in the gardens of the well-to-do may be seen limes and oranges, pomegranates, custard apples, guavas and the other well known fruit trees cultivated in India. The grove area in 1907 amounted to 21,827 acres or 2·02 per cent. of the total area, a proportion which compares favourably with that of other districts. There has, however, been a slight reduction in it since last settlement, when 28,785 acres or 2·65 per cent. of the total area were covered with groves. The area is considerably larger in Bidhuna than in the other tahsils, and amounts to 8,900 acres or 3·21 per cent. of the total area of the tahsil, and it is smallest in Etawah with only 3,667 acres or 1·34 per cent., the average for the district being 5,457 acres per tahsil. Tenants are said to be very fond of planting trees and to avail themselves readily of the permission of the *zamindars* to do so, groves being a kind of property much valued by all classes, chiefly on account of the dignity and respectability arising from their ownership, apart from any feelings of piety or religion. They are freely used as a security on which loans are raised; but the usual condition attached to their plantation, namely that of continuing to pay rent for the

land, often proves itself in practice an irksome burden to the tenant. Etawah is well provided with roadside avenues along the main lines of communication, the commonest varieties of trees being the *nim*, *shisham*, *pipal*, *bargad* and tamarind.

Building materials.

The district has no mineral wealth, and there are no mines or stone quarries in it. Stone required for building or other purposes is brought from Agra, Gwalior or Mirzapur. The *teliya* or red stone of Agra, and the *dudhiya* or white stone of Gwalior, are generally procurable in the Etawah bazar at twelve annas a maund; a maund of stone makes one *patiya* or piece measuring $33'' \times 33'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$. Brick earth is everywhere obtainable, and bricks made of this material vary much in price according to the quality. The best and largest varieties, known as *gaz*, measuring $24'' \times 12'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$, cost Rs. 6 per hundred; the next called *chauka*, measuring $15'' \times 15'' \times 2''$, cost Rs. 4 per hundred. Of ordinary sized bricks there are three kinds: *gummah* bricks, $9'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$, sell at Rs. 1,000; *mistri* bricks, $9'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$, at Rs. 550; and *raddi* bricks, $8'' \times 4'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$, at Rs. 350 per 100,000. *Saku* or *asna* wood brought from Cawnpore or Farrukhabad can be purchased at Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 2 per cubic foot, whilst of indigenous wood *shisham* costs Rs. 2, and *nim*, *mahua*, *jamun* and mango about Re. 1-8-0 per cubic foot. All indigenous wood, however, is generally sold in *karis* or rafters at so much per score; good *karis*, measuring $11'' \times 4'' \times 4''$, if of *shisham*, sell at Rs. 40 per score, and if of *nim* or *mahua* at Rs. 22 per score.

Kankar and lime.

Limestone in the shape of *kankar* occurs in the district, both in the block and nodular forms. It is evident from the ancient remains in the district that block *kankar* must have been more largely used for building purposes than it is at the present time. That which is now employed is obtained principally in the neighbourhood of the Puraha and Ahneya rivers, where it lies near the surface. It is known by the name of *siliya* and is soft when first dug out, but it hardens with exposure to the air. It is much more difficult to consolidate than nodular *kankar*, but makes a better and smoother road. It is found in large masses in the beds of the Jumna and Chambal rivers, where it forms large rocks rendering navigation dangerous. *Bichua kankar* generally underlies *bhur* or *bhuriwa* soil in fairly large

nodules with irregular projections and pierced by a number of holes. It cannot be completely freed from earth unless it is broken into very small pieces, but when well beaten down on roads it consolidates very well. The *kankar* which is found in the ravines is locally known as *bihar* or *jharna.* It ranges considerably in quality and this makes it unsuitable for most work. By the action of water it is naturally washed completely free from earth; but it is more difficult to consolidate. *Kankar* stacked on the road costs Rs. 3-8-0 per 100 cubic feet, if the distance from the pit does not exceed two miles: the cost of metalling a road 12 feet wide with 6 inches of metal amounts to Rs. 1,466, including the making of earthen *patris.*

Lime is made in Etawah of *kankar* only, costs Rs. 16 per hundred maunds and, owing to the fact that the *kankar* utilised for its preparation is easily procurable in a well-washed state from the ravines, is of much better quality than in many of the adjoining districts. When the lime is ground it is mixed with *badjhari* or limestone gravel, instead of sand, or with *surkhi* (crushed bricks). This admixture renders the mortar very strong. The cohesive power is so great that vaulted or groined roofs may be built of a concrete of coarse lime mixed with broken bricks and *kankar* alone: this is known as *gutta*, and such constructions have stood the test of many years.

Fauna.

The wild animals found in the portion of the district lying north of the Jumna are the same as those which occur throughout the Gangetic plain. To the south of the Jumna, in the wild broken country which flanks both it and the Chambal, they are more varied. Leopards occur, but not frequently, in those parts and occasionally intrude beyond; and a rare tiger sometimes puts in an appearance: one was shot in the Fisher forest as late as 1903. In the same localities hyenas and wolves are found, though the latter have now much decreased in numbers; and both here and in the wooded belt of jungle to the north of the district wild pig are common, but in no place where pigsticking is possible. Large but diminished herds of antelope range over the plains of the north, and in the ravines give place to the ravine gazelle or *chinkara.* Sometimes a *sambur* or *cheetal* strays in from the contiguous portions of Gwalior; and here and

there, in places between the Sengar and Jumna and around Chichauli, *nilgai* are met with. The fauna of the district also include foxes, jackals, porcupines, badgers, monkeys, wild cats, hares and numerous other small animals; while in the rivers, crocodiles and turtles abound, and porpoises, otters and other animals occur. Under the systematic operation of the rules for the destruction of wild animals, loss of human life from this cause has now practically ceased to occur, and the number of cattle killed by wild beasts does not average more than 5 yearly. According to the district returns some 135 wild animals of various kinds are killed yearly, while rewards aggregating Rs. 265 are paid for their destruction. Lizards of all kinds abound from the large tree-climbing animals called *gosamp* to the harmless house lizard; but snakes are not perhaps so abundant as in other districts more densely covered with vegetation. Thanatophidia, especially the cobra and *karait*, are continually met with, and, though the number of deaths caused by them has much decreased, account for an average annual mortality of 55 persons.

Birds.

The commoner game birds comprise the gray partridge, smaller sandgrouse, snipe and many kinds of quail, the latter affording excellent shooting when the ripe *rabi* crops are on the ground or in the *arhar* fields close to waste lands overgrown with scrub vegetation. Neither the black nor the painted partridge nor bustard occur except as rareties, but the small florican is occasionally found. Blue-rock pigeons are common and may be purchased for trap-shooting purposes at from three to four rupees per hundred. The green pigeon or *harial* is also found wherever there are *pipal* trees. During the winter months the *jhils* to the north of the district are well stocked with teal and various kinds of ducks, pochards, sheldrakes and geese. The gray goose and brahminy duck are, however, more common in the neighbourhood of the larger rivers, while the kulang is met with but is not abundant. The district swarms with peacocks, and in the town of Etawah some trade is carried on in their feathers by Bahelias who kill the birds: any extensive destruction, however, is checked by the observation of the close season within the municipality. The avifauna include the well-known *saras*, many kinds of herons and waders, and all the usual varieties of

doves, parrots, sparrows, shrikes, crows, rollers and other passerine birds.

Fish. The rivers and tanks of the district abound with fish. The *rohu* grows to a size of from 20 to 25 pounds and is commonly caught in *Asarh* or *Sawan* by means of nets or with the ordinary rod and line. On the smaller rivers weirs are erected to intercept this fish on its way down the stream: it is then stunned with the blow of a *lathi* and captured. Its price for eating purposes varies from one anna six pies to two annas a *ser*. The mullet, called *arwari*, is found in the Jumna and weighs from one-quarter to half a pound. It swims in shoals and is caught from *Phagun* to *Jeth* by means of cast-nets with small meshes and is also occasionally shot with fine shot: its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy and sells at about four annas a *ser*. The *sing*, a small fish about three or four inches long, which derives its name from the spikes with which its head is furnished and which are said to cause a painful wound, is caught in tanks, when the water becomes low, by means of nets and wicker baskets: it is also much esteemed by Indians and fetches about three or four annas a *ser*. The *parhin* is caught in rivers and occasionally in tanks by means of weirs and nets: it grows to a large size, often 8 to 10 *sers*, and is a most voracious fish. The *saur* is usually caught by means of nets during the rains, weighs about half a pound, sells at one anna six pies or two annas per *ser*, and is considered one of the best fish for eating. Other fish which are caught for the market are the small *bhur* and the *patharchatta*; and in addition to these the *mahaser*, *mugri*, *dhigar*, *haren*, *bas*, *kalwas*, *chal*, *katiya*, *ghegra*, *baghua*, *jhingra*, *gunch*, *bam*, *papta*, *pariyasi*, *gadheya*, *tengan*, *siland*, and *jharga* are found. From the larger species of fish, such as the *bas*, *siland* and *rohu*, oil for burning is occasionally extracted; and, with the exception of a few Brahmans, Rajputs, Banias and Bhagats or devotees, fish is generally consumed by all classes of the inhabitants, though no portion of them can be said to subsist entirely on a fish diet. As a general rule, fish is partaken of as a relish or as an occasional change in the ordinary food; and for Etawah city the daily supply on an average is estimated at from 10 to 20 *sers*. Fishing is principally carried on by Mallahs and Kahars, but no

class entirely adopts it as a sole means of livelihood. At the census of 1901 there was not a single person in the district who returned fishing as his ordinary occupation. No attempts are made by riparian proprietors to exercise control over the fishing of the larger streams, but the village rights in tanks and small streams are generally leased out at a small sum.

The district has no particular breed of cattle of its own, nor have any schemes been undertaken for improving the indigenous animals. The latter are of the usual description found in contiguous districts and cost from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per pair; while imported varieties of hardier and better stock run up to as much as Rs. 300. Where well irrigation is practised the bullocks are generally stronger in build and larger than those required for ordinary agricultural purposes; and in the *ghar* tract, bordering on the Jumna, a pair of bullocks for working a well costs from Rs. 80 upwards. Buffaloes are employed usually by the poorer class of cultivators, but they are capable of less exertion than bullocks and do not stand the heat so well: their average price is Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per pair. Milch buffaloes are commonly kept by all who can afford them and supply as much as 7 or 8 seers of milk a day: they cost some Rs. 50 each. Besides the local fairs at which cattle for agricultural purposes can be obtained, the most important markets for the district are the Batesar fair in Agra and the Makanpur fair in Cawnpore, both of which are easily accessible from all portions of Etawah. The supply of cattle is well up to that of other districts of the Doab and slightly exceeds the average of the province. When a regular stock census was taken in August 1899, there were 146,513 bulls and bullocks and 26,518 male buffaloes, giving [a total of 171,031 plough cattle, while there were 76,941 ploughs. This gave a plough duty of 7·08 acres, and a proportion of 2·23 animals per plough. When a second census was taken in January 1904, a substantial increase under all heads of stock was observed. It was then ascertained that there were 150,588 bulls and bullocks and 28,165 male buffaloes, giving a total of 178,753 plough animals. The number of ploughs on the same occasion was returned at 81,153, so that the proportion of animals per plough had fallen to 2·20, compared

Cattle.

with a provincial average of 2·33. The plough duty on the average total cropped area of 674,302 acres was 8·31 acres. Of other animals at that census there were 103,387 cows, 80,466 cow buffaloes and 189,073 young stock. The most recent stock census was taken in January 1909, and there was a decline under all heads except that of cow buffaloes; these had increased in number to 84,644, while there were 119,322 bulls and bullocks, 24,819 male buffaloes, 82,011 cows and 167,755 young stock.

Horses. Horses like cattle are generally imported from other districts, with the exception of the ordinary country ponies. The latter are not reared as a rule with any regard to improvement, and are used as pack animals or drudges; but occasionally more substantial *zamindars* maintain better animals and attempt breeding for sale at the Batesar fair. The total number of horses and ponies in 1909 was 17,019, horses numbering 1,180. No horse or pony stallions are at present maintained by the district board for breeding purposes.

Other animals. The returns of 1899 showed a total of 19,993 sheep and 114,624 goats. These animals are reared extensively in the country between the Jumna and the Chambal, and by 1909 had increased to 28,774 and 170,351 respectively—numbers which generally exceed those of all districts except in the Allahabad division and in Oudh. Sheep are bred for their wool and for the butcher, and sell at Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per score. Lambs are dropped in the months of *Kartik* and *Kuar* and, after being brought up for six weeks on milk, are turned out to graze. In the rains they are frequently attacked by a disease called *muhan* and in the cold weather are subject to a kind of murrain called *bissi*, which is usually fatal and a source of great anxiety to shepherds. The goats known as *Jumnapari* or goats from beyond the Jumna are in great request on account of their milk-giving properties: the best of them supply three *sers* of milk a day and fetch as much as ten or twelve rupees each. Fighting rams kept for purposes of amusement cost about Rs. 4 each; and goats are also bred for the butcher. The census returns of 1909 also showed 4,503 donkeys, 268 mules and 1,085 camels. No attempt has been made at mule-breeding, and the donkeys are of the usual overworked and underfed description such as are

possessed by Dhobis and Kumhars. The number of camels is larger than in any other district of the province, except Agra, and Etawah is one of the chief sources of supply to surrounding tracts. During the hot weather and rains, when they are not in use, large numbers are kept grazing in the jungles along the Jumna south of Lakhna in Bharthana tahsil.

Cattle disease.

The annual returns of cattle disease suffice to show that disease is always present in some degree in the district. The commonest forms are rinderpest, known as the *rogi*, *debi*, *chechak*, and *sitala*; foot and mouth disease, called *khar pakka*; anthrax; and haemorrhagic septicaemia. According to the returns the total number of deaths from these diseases was 231 in the year 1907-08, the last named being responsible for 100 out of the total number. Attempts have been recently made to check the spread of these diseases by inoculation, but the results achieved have so far been small owing to the apathy of the people. A peripatetic veterinary assistant is employed by the district board, and another is stationed at Etawah in charge of a veterinary hospital. In the year 1907-08 the former of these treated a total of 1,724 animals, 1,335 of which were affected with conatgious diseases.

Climate.

Strange stories have been told about the climate of Etawah. In Thornton's gazetteer it is stated that the heat is such that the hardest wood, if not well covered with blankets, will split with a report like that of a pistol. The climate is hot and dry like that of the Doab generally; and the hot winds blow, as a rule, steadily and strongly from the commencement of April till the break of the rains. The climate has, however, been somewhat modified and rendered more moist by the planting of a large number of trees and probably also by the introduction of canal irrigation. Situated on high and well drained land, at any rate the city of Etawah has a reputation for great healthiness among natives of the province; and, taken all round, the climate of the district cannot probably be surpassed by that of any other district in the plains. The mean annual temperature registered at Agra, which has a smaller rainfall and the climate of which is not dissimilar to Etawah, is 78·9°, ranging from 59·8° in January to 95·1° in June. The temperature

at Etawah is somewhat less, nor are so high maxima temperatures registered as at that place.

Rainfall. Records of the rainfall have been maintained at the tahsil headquarters since 1845, and were also kept for a number of years at other centres such as *thanas*: they are now kept only at Etawah, Bharthana, Bidhuna and Auraiya. According to the district returns the mean average fall for the district for the last 36 years is 31·62 inches. The distribution varies little: Etawah* to the west receives the least with 29·82 inches and Bidhuna the most with 32·74: Auraiya and Bharthana approximate closely to the district average with a little over 31 inches each. The annual variations exhibited are as a rule not very striking. On the side of excess the highest recorded fall was 51·52 inches in 1867, when Etawah and Bharthana obtained 56 inches compared with 46 in Bidhuna and Auraiya: on several occasions over 40 inches have been registered. On the other hand there have been some remarkable droughts: in 1868 an average of 15·22 inches fell and in 1880 only 13·72. Among tahsils the lowest recorded fall was that of 7·97 inches in Auraiya in 1905; and the highest those of 58·30 at Bharthana in 1868 and of 56·10 inches at Bidhuna in 1885. Generally speaking, the rainfall is equally and well distributed over all portions of the district.

Health. The reputation that Etawah has for healthiness is amply borne out by the vital statistics, and in normal years the district death rate will compare favourably with that of any other in the province. Mortuary statistics have been compiled from an early date, but the returns were not, till the introduction of an improved system in 1871, considered satisfactory. From 1871 to 1880 the average recorded number of deaths was 18,860, giving a rate of 28·21 per mille on the population by the census of 1872. The results were almost certainly understated in the earlier years of the period, for between 1878 and 1880 the mortality was for no ostensible reason very much higher. During the ensuing decade the number of deaths annually amounted to 24,063 or 33·31 per mille, ranging between 19,812 in 1883 and 30,034 in 1890. Between 1891 and 1900 the annual mortality averaged 23,075, with a resultant rate of 31·71 per mille; but during the seven years from 1901 to 1907 it has risen to 29,944

or 37·11 per mille. This increase is for the most part due to plague, which first visited the district in 1903, and which, since it has been prevalent, has claimed an average of 2,554 victims every year; while in 1906, owing to famine following on the severe frosts of the previous year, the mortality rose to the unprecedented figure of 46·45 per mille. Generally the number of deaths does not show any violent or great fluctuation, and is well exceeded by that of births. During the decade from 1891 to 1900 the number of births averaged 29,459 or 40·34 per mille and from 1901 to 1907, 34,168 or 42·34 per mille. The vital statistics will be found from the year 1891 onwards in the appendix.*

In another table the number of deaths occurring from the principal forms of disease will be found.† As usual, fever heads the list. Malarial fever is undoubtedly prevalent in Etawah as elsewhere, but the term is, as a rule, made to include all cases in which fever is a predominant symptom of the disease, without necessarily being the cause of death. Intermittent and remittent fevers are endemic in the district, are most in evidence after the close of the rains and attack all classes. According to the returns, fever was responsible from 1881 to 1900 for over 81 per cent. of the total mortality, while from 1901 to 1907, 73·11 per cent. has on the average been attributed to this cause. Fever does not appear ever to assume the proportions of a violent epidemic, the number of deaths due to it being generally fairly constant: but in dry and healthy years it is normally less fatal in its effects than in years of heavy rainfall. Disease.

It is not often that the district is visited by cholera, though this disease occasionally appears in the hot weather, and there is only one year on record in which no deaths from it at all were reported. Only on two occasions, namely in 1887 and 1894, have over 2,000 deaths been returned. Excluding these years cholera has been responsible, during the last thirty years, on an average for 121 deaths annually, ranging from only one in 1898 to 1,107 in 1906. The worst epidemic known was that of 1887, when this disease carried off 3,946 victims. Cholera.

Small-pox has been at far more frequent and baneful visitant than cholera. From 1877 to 1890 the average mortality Small-pox.

*Appendix, table III. | † Appendix, table IV.

from it amounted to 855 annually, five severe epidemics having occurred in 1878, 1883, 1885, 1889 and 1890. The good effects of protective measures in the shape of vaccination, however, are very clearly illustrated, and there has been progressive immunity from this disease. Between 1891 and 1900 the average number of deaths recorded was 192, a number which between 1901 and 1907 fell to 152; in no single year of this period did the mortality rise to 1,000. From 1877 to 1880 an annual average of 12,899 persons were vaccinated. During the ensuing decade this number rose to 20,735, and between 1901 and 1907 the number has averaged as much as 24,543. As a result of this Etawah is as well protected as most districts in the province. In the municipality of Etawah vaccination has been for about 18 years compulsory. The vaccinating staff for the district consists of one assistant superintendent of vaccination and 13 vaccinators, maintained in 1908 at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,000, divided between the district board and the municipality.

Other diseases.

The other diseases prevalent in the district call for no special remark. The most important of these is plague, which has been already noticed: in 1908 it had almost died out. Dysentery and bowel complaints are responsible for a number of deaths every year, and in many cases occur as a result of malarial fever. From 1891 to 1907 an average of 219 deaths has annually been attributed to these diseases.

Infirmities.

Statistics of infirmities were first compiled at the census of 1881. It was then found that there were in the district 95 lunatics, 304 deaf mutes, 2,048 blind persons and 83 lepers. Ten years later the number of the insanes had decreased to 69, of blind persons to 1,797 and of lepers to 64; while that of deaf mutes had increased to 455. The reasons for the changes here indicated are not apparent, for in 1901, while there was a decrease in the number of blind persons to 1,374 and of deaf mutes to 252, the number of the insane had risen to 99 and of lepers to 67. There is nothing in these figures which calls for special remark: the numbers are somewhat lower, especially as regards blind persons, than in Meerut and Rohilkhand, and they are also lower than in any other district of the Agra division except Mainpuri.

CHAPTER II.

Agriculture and Commerce.

Cultivated area.

All the information that can be gleaned regarding the state of the district goes to show that it was in early days in a much depressed condition. At the first introduction of British rule in 1803 Etawah not only suffered from drought, but the people were apprehensive of an incursion by the Maratha armies which had gathered on its borders and threatened to overrun it. The peasants, under hourly fear of a raid, sat cowering in their villages and would not plough their fields: the area under cultivation was much smaller than usual, and as if to leave nothing wanting to fill up the measure of their calamity, the scanty harvest when nearly ripe was destroyed by a succession of furious hail-storms. Many of the people emigrated, and it was long before any degree of prosperity was restored. During the subsequent settlements, the overwhelming revenue assessments, the extremely disturbed state of the trans-Jumna tract and some scarcities all combined to retard the expansion of cultivation which had been confidently expected under the peace and security of British rule. In 1840, when Mr. Gubbins took up the settlement of the district, there were only 452,918 acres or 43·7 per cent. of the total area under the plough; but cultivation is known to have considerably decreased as a result of the severe famine in 1838. The census returns of 1853 give the cultivated area as 557,804 acres or 53·8 per cent. of the total area of the district as then constituted, considerable progress having been achieved during the interval. At the last settlement concluded in 1874 there was a notable increase on the figures of Mr. Gubbins. The cultivated land occupied 547,619 acres or 50·38 per cent. of the total area, and these are the only returns that can be considered accurate for purposes of comparison owing to the changes in both the pargana and district boundaries. The increase then observed amounted to 94,701 acres or 20·99 per cent. The proportion of cultivated to total area was highest in Auraiya, where it amounted to 56 per cent.,

and lowest in Bidhuna with only 42 per cent. Pargana Phaphund, which is now equally divided between these two tahsils, had nearly 53 per cent., while Etawah had 51 and Bharthana 47 per cent. of their total areas under tillage. There has been no change worthy of remark since the settlement either in the cultivated area itself or in the proportion of this to the total area. The area under the plough was reduced to 533,895 acres as a result of famine in 1897, and again to 494,183 acres in 1905; but the average for the five years ending in 1907 amounted to 549,425 acres or 50·76 per cent. of the total area—a figure which differs but little from that of last settlement. The relative positions of the tahsils, in spite of the distribution of the Phaphund pargana over Bidhuna and Auraiya, have not changed. Auraiya still heads the list with 54 per cent. of its total area under the plough, and Bidhuna comes at the bottom of the ladder with 46·79 per cent.; Etawah has 51·71 and Bharthana 50·54 per cent. The preëminence of Auraiya is due to the fact that it possesses less broken ravine country than either Etawah or Bharthana, while Bidhuna has always comprised within its boundaries large tracts of uncultivated *usar*.

Culturable land.

Owing to different classifications, there have been large and important changes in the recorded areas of culturable land. At the settlement of 1840 there was no culturable waste classed as such but only 43,545 acres of old waste and as much as 108,402 acres of land recently thrown out of cultivation. In 1874 the area of land not assessed to revenue, including barren, revenue-free and jungle areas, was reduced by 39,734 acres; but the area of old waste was returned at 106,996 acres, and only 12,454 acres were recorded as land recently thrown out. By old waste is now meant land fit for the plough but which has been more than three years out of cultivation; but it consisted in 1840, as a rule, of land which had never been broken up: it included all land tainted with *reh*, and was not for the most part such land as would be soon brought under cultivation. The large area of new fallow in 1840 was ascribed to the drought and famine of 1838. The total culturable area now recorded in a normal year approximates to 280,000 acres, though the average for the five years ending with 1907 was 294,615 acres or 27·22 per cent. of the total area,

owing to large areas temporarily thrown out of cultivation in 1905, especially in Auraiya tahsil. In this area is included 138,365 acres or 12·78 per cent. of culturable waste, 100,335 acres or 9·27 per cent. of old fallow and 34,068 acres or 3·15 per cent. of new fallow. The proportions seem to be fairly constant, and the limits of profitable cultivation would now appear to have been reached in the district, unless some means are discovered of reclaiming *reh*-infected plots. The only class which shows any tendency to fluctuation is that of new fallow, the area of which increases largely in years of agricultural calamity, but ceases to exceed the average as soon as normal conditions are restored. The largest area of culturable land is in Auraiya, where it amounts to 31·67 per cent. of the total, and least in Bidhuna, where it is only 22·99 per cent.; but that portion of it which is classed as culturable waste, as distinct from old fallow, is almost the same in the three tahsils which touch the Jumna or extend beyond it. Here it rises to 16 per cent. or over, but in Bidhuna does not exceed 3 per cent.

Cultivation.

The methods of agriculture pursued in the district differ in no respect from those found elsewhere in the Doab. The application of manure and the use of water for irrigation are extensively resorted to, and as regards the latter the district is now exceedingly well protected. Population, too, over the district as a whole is sufficiently dense: on the other hand the agricultural portion of it consists to a large extent of Brahmans, Rajputs and Ahirs, who do not make the best class of cultivators. In the *bhaiyachara* villages, especially those of Auraiya, property has now become very minutely subdivided; and in these as well in blocks of villages in the north-east of Bharthana and north-west of Bidhuna tahsils cultivation is perhaps more carefully and laboriously carried out than elsewhere. In the trans-Jumna tract the population is much less dense, and the facilities for irrigation very small, so that in this direction it is natural to find a more slovenly system of agriculture than in the fertile fields of the north. On the other hand, though population is scarce, the cattle are usually numerous on account of the available grazing: there is less necessity to use manure for fuel, and the ungenerous nature of much of the soil has driven the

inhabitants to embank or terrace their land wherever their means allow. It is a noticeable fact, too, that most of the *bhaiyachara* villages which have been remarked for their careful husbandry lie in this tract; and the advantages which the *pachar* possesses by nature have in part been secured in the *par* by industry.

Harvests. There are the usual harvests known as the *kharif* or autumn, the *rabi* or spring and *zaid* or extra harvest. The last averages only some 2,750 acres annually, the largest acreage under extra crops being in Bidhuna and Etawah tahsils. The area occasionally expands considerably when it becomes necessary to supplement a deficient *rabi* harvest, and in 1905-06 over 7,000 acres were sown. The chief crops grown are the inferior millet known as *chena* or *sawan* and melons, while small areas are also devoted to vegetables. Practically the entire harvest is grown with the help of irrigation. Of the two main harvests the *kharif* is the more important. At last settlement it covered 300,374 or 56 per cent. of the total cropped area, as against 247,245 covered by the *rabi*. In the latter area is included that of the *zaid* crops, but the relative proportions have not since changed. During the five years ending in 1907 an average of 368,934 acres or 54·7 per cent. have been devoted to the autumn, compared with 301,719 acres or a little over 44 per cent. to the spring harvest; and there is little or no difference among the tahsils.

Double cropping. The system of double cropping is followed to a considerable extent in Etawah owing to the facilities for irrigation: the area so treated is generally in excess of that in Agra and Mainpuri, but somewhat less than that in Etah, Cawnpore or Farrukhabad. On the whole it is well up to the average of the lower Doab, and there has been a considerable increase during the last twenty years. In 1898 the *dofasli* area was returned at 92,006 acres, and the quinquennial average for the years from 1891 to 1895 was 96,634 acres. During a similar period between 1903 and 1907, 124,877 acres were annually twice cropped in the district: this amounts to 22·73 per cent. of the cultivated area. The figures for the different tahsils do not exhibit any great variations, but the proportions are highest in Bidhuna and Bharthana, where they reach 26·54 and 25·96 per cent. respectively, and the

proportion is lowest in Auraiya, where it does not exceed 18 per cent. The canal system is now practically fully developed, and it is unlikely that this area will much increase.

The chief *kharif* staples are the millets, known as *bajra* and *juar*, and cotton, these three, sown either by themselves or in combination with *arhar*, occupying on an average nearly 73 per cent. of the entire area cultivated in the harvest. Between 1903 and 1907 *bajra*, alone or in combination, covered 105,047 acres or 28·47 per cent. of the *kharif*. It is chiefly grown in lighter and sandy soil, especially those which border the rivers, and consequently the proportion is much higher in Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya than in Bidhuna. Indeed in the last named tahsil *bajra* does not now normally cover more than 9,487 acres or 10·71 of the area devoted to the *kharif* in the tahsil, while in Auraiya the percentage rises as high as 35·86. Since last settlement the cultivation of *bajra* over the district has increased by nearly 32,000 acres or 34 per cent., the increase having been common to all tahsils except Etawah. In only about 5 per cent. of the area devoted to this crop is *bajra* sown alone; in the rest it is mixed though sparsely with *arhar* in every tahsil in the district. ***Kharif* crops.**

The average area under *juar* is 89,851 acres or 24·36 per cent. of the *kharif* harvest. The latter figure rises to 33·42 per cent. in Bidhuna and falls to 20·44 per cent. in Etawah, while it is 20·84 per cent. in Bharthana and 23·23 per cent. in Auraiya. The total area over the district has decreased considerably since the settlement of 1874, when it amounted to 102,045 acres or 20 per cent. of the total cultivated area; but while in Bidhuna and Auraiya it has risen, in Etawah and Bharthana it has fallen. *Juar* is generally grown in the stiffer and better soils, but like *bajra* it is usually mixed with *arhar*, the proportion grown alone being again only some 5 per cent. Both *bajra* and *juar* are usually sown in June on unirrigated land, the fields being previously prepared by three ploughings. They are reaped in November, the estimated outturn being between 7 and 8½ maunds per acre on first class and between 4½ and 6 maunds on second class soil. The value is between Rs. 8 and Rs. 16. A considerable amount of *juar* is grown only for fodder especially in Etawah and Bharthana. ***Juar.***

Cotton.

The most valuable product in the autumn is cotton. The average area for the five years between 1903 and 1907 was 74,166 acres, accounting for 20·10 per cent. of the *kharif* harvest. The proportion has little changed since last settlement, when 78,347 acres were devoted to it, and there are seldom great fluctuations in the area sown. Less than one-eighth of the area, however, is planted with cotton alone, and the crop is usually largely mixed with *arhar*. Of this latter crop, uncombined, there were in 1907 only 12 acres in the whole district. Etawah tahsil devotes 25 per cent. of its area to cotton and Bidhuna only 12 per cent., the proportion both in Bharthana and Auraiya being over 21 per cent. The cultivation of cotton usually calls for some skill and capital: it is grown on both irrigated and unirrigated soil, generally of the better class, and normally manure is also applied, though only two ploughings are held to suffice. With artificial irrigation it is sown in June, and in unirrigated lands as soon as the rains break. Picking commences as early as September, and finishes in December, the amount of produce varying between 7 maunds an acre, worth about Rs. 30, on the best irrigated soil, and 2½ maunds, worth about Rs. 10, on inferior dry lands.

Other *kharif* crops.

The only other *kharif* crop that is of any importance is *makka* or maize, which during the period between 1903 and 1907 covered on the average 52,321 acres or 14·18 per cent. of the area cultivated in the *kharif*. The only tahsil, however, where it is extensively planted is Bidhuna, and here the proportion is as high as 23·92 per cent.; in Auraiya it falls to 7·23 per cent. Maize is usually sown in the best *gauhani dumat* soil, close to the village site, where the fields yield two crops a year, and is preferred as a forerunner of a *rabi* crop because it is supposed to exhaust the soil less than any other of the *kharif* staples. The land is generally well manured and the crop is sown as early as possible in *Asarh*. During the ensuing month the field is carefully weeded, and by the middle of *Bhadon* the plants have attained a height of four feet and the ears begin to form: if there is any chance of the rain failing, they are at once irrigated. The average produce per acre is estimated at from 10 to 13 maunds, valued at Rs. 16; and the succulent heads command

a ready sale in all markets. Sugarcane, in spite of the development of the canal system, has made no progress in the district: at last settlement it covered 22,484 acres or 4 per cent. of the cultivated area, but the average between 1903 and 1907 only amounted to 9,015 acres. In this connection it is interesting to note that in the trans-Jumna tract the existence of many old disused *kolhus* or stone-presses still testifies to the once extended cultivation of sugarcane. The rest of the *kharif* harvest is made up of the small pulses known as *moth*, *urd* and *mung*, the small millet *mandua*, which covers some 2,000 acres, and hemp or *sanai*, which is grown in all tahsils usually to supply local needs in the shape of boat-hawsers or well-ropes. A small acreage is devoted to *guar* or *khurti*; and there are a a few *pan* gardens such as that at Kudarkot. In 1907 there were still 962 acres under indigo, and there are many ruins of factories and vats scattered up and down the district. The area under indigo is a fluctuating one and the industry is not flourishing; its total disappearance is probably only a matter of time.

Rabi crops.

In the *rabi* harvest mixed crops largely predominate over those sown alone. The area under pure wheat averaged between 1903 and 1907 only 72,679 acres or 24·08 per cent. of the harvest; but it has increased since last settlement, when it only amounted to 54,776 acres. The proportion is highest in Bharthana and Bidhuna and lowest in Etawah and Auraiya, but the difference between them is only 7 per cent. or less, and is probably due to the inclusion in Etawah and Auraiya of large tracts of ravine country; in these wheat, except where there is alluvial soil, is not normally grown. Usually wheat is restricted to irrigated land: the field destined to receive the seed requires at least six ploughings, and both irrigation and manure are practically essential. The produce is estimated to vary between 12 and 20 maunds per acre, according to the soil and the amount of care bestowed on the crop; the value of the produce is between Rs. 28 and Rs. 50 according to price, but the expenses of cultivation are proportionately high. The acreage devoted to pure wheat, however, does not account for the whole area in which this crop is grown; for it is extensively sown intermixed with gram and to a less extent with barley. During the quinquennium ending in 1907, 42,215

acres over the whole district, or 13·99 per cent. of the *rabi* harvest, were covered by wheat in combination with gram and barley, the mixtures being known as *gauchani* and *gujai*. Barley alone or in combination with gram forming the mixture called *bejhar*, to which peas are generally added, is the favourite *rabi* staple, and during the same period occupied 117,533 acres annually or 38·95 per cent. of the *rabi* harvest. At last settlement barley and gram, alone and intermixed, covered 150,831 acres; the decrease is chiefly to be accounted for by their replacement over 20,000 acres with wheat or wheat in combination. Only one-ninth of this area, however, can be credited to barley alone, the remainder being occupied by *bejhar*. Barley is not so expensive a crop to grow as wheat: fewer ploughings are required for it, four to seven sufficing as compared with a minimum of six, and less manure is applied, though almost as much irrigation is necessary. The quantity of produce per acre is similar, but it is worth considerably less. The area under gram alone has not materially altered since last settlement: there were 21,830 acres then under cultivation, and the average between 1903 and 1907 was 20,621 acres or 6·83 per cent. of the *rabi* harvest. The local distribution is uneven; Auraiya accounts for 9,369 acres or nearly half the area, and Bidhuna for only 2,973 acres. Gram is, on the whole, little irrigated; it resists drought well, and for this reason is acceptable to the inhabitants of the *par*. It can be grown on inferior soils, needs at the most four ploughings and does not usually require manure. The average produce per acre is about 8 maunds, which are worth about Rs. 16 only. The only other *rabi* staple which calls for mention is peas, the area of which appears to be extending. It was not separately recorded at last settlement, but between 1903 and 1907 an average of 25,493 acres was devoted to it, ranging from 8,775 acres in Bharthana to 4,512 in Bidhuna.

The other *rabi* food crops grown in the district cover insignificant areas. Vegetables of various kinds are raised by Kachhis in garden land to the extent of some 1,200 acres annually, and a similar area is devoted to potatoes. The only important non-food crop is opium, which has grown largely in favour. At last settlement only 4,948 acres were covered with poppy, but for the five years from 1903 to 1907 an annual average of 19,522 acres

was maintained. The proportion over the entire district is 6·47 per cent. of the *rabi* harvest; it rises to 10·71 in Bidhuna but sinks as low as 1·46 in Auraiya. Poppy can only be grown on the best irrigated and manured *gauhan* land, and calls for a considerable amount of skill and capital to work it. Some 500 acres are annually put under tobacco, and 250 reserved for condiments and spices; both rape seed and linseed occupy an insignificant acreage, and dyes are almost unknown.

Irrigation.

Irrigation is extensively practised in the district. According to the returns of the settlement concluded by Mr. Gubbins in 1840, 234,149 acres or 34·97 per cent. of the total cultivated area were irrigated. Thirty years later, when figures were compiled for the next settlement, this area had increased only to 265,208 acres or by 13·26 per cent.. Considering that three out of the four tahsils of the district had in the interval between these settlements been provided with canals, the increase was certainly small, and it seems probable that Mr. Gubbins's statistics were either taken in an exceptionally favourable year for irrigation or were inaccurate. In Auraiya and the *ghar* tracts of Etawah and Bharthana there is no doubt that the area watered from wells was overstated; for the survey was taken just after a famine, cultivators had dug wells everywhere in the hopes of obtaining water, and the land adjacent to these, whether irrigated or not, was recorded as watered from them. The real increase was therefore probably considerably larger than the comparison of the figures indicates. In spite of the development of the canal system by the construction of the Bhognipur branch, there has been no improvement since 1874 in the total area watered. The latest return for the five years ending with 1907 shows that the average irrigated area amounts to 238,804 acres or 43·46 per cent of the cultivation, the highest recorded figure during this period being 289,915 acres in 1905-06, a year of serious drought in the district. The proportion of irrigation in the various tahsils varies considerably, and there have been great changes during the last thirty years. Bidhuna has always been the tract in which irrigation has been most highly developed: at last settlement 74 per cent. of its cultivated area was returned as wet, and the latest figures show that it still holds the first place with an average of

66,349 acres or 51·17 per cent. In Bharthana the proportion has remained substantially unchanged, for it was 48 per cent. in 1875 and is now 46·99 per cent., while in Etawah the percentage of 46·99 at last settlement has fallen to one of 41·18 between 1903 and 1907. The greatest improvement has taken place in Auraiya, which was formerly the driest pargana in the district owing to the absence of canals and the greater depth of water in the wells. At last settlement only 11·66 per cent. of its area was irrigated; but this figure has now risen to 35·48 per cent. Part of the increase is due to the inclusion of a portion of the pargana of Phaphund within the tahsil, but the greater part is to be ascribed to the development of canal irrigation from the Bhognipur branch.

Sources of supply.

The comparison of the figures of 1840 and 1875 with those of the five years between 1903 and 1907 indicates that the methods of irrigation have changed rather than its extent. This is confirmed by a consideration of the sources of supply. In earlier times the district was almost wholly dependent on wells and, to a small extent, on tanks. The latter still account for the insignificant area of 2 per cent., but well irrigation appears to have been largely replaced by canals. At the last settlement 104,773 acres or only 39 per cent. of the irrigated area were watered from canals, ranging from 38,932 acres in Phaphund to 14,432 acres in Bidhuna: none were so irrigated in Auraiya. At the same period 50,057 acres were returned as irrigated from wells in Bidhuna and 11,536 acres in Auraiya. The proportions have now entirely changed. No less than 71·47 per cent. of the average irrigated area is watered from canals; while only 25·18 per cent. is watered from wells, compared with over 57 per cent. at last settlement. In Auraiya no less than 94·53 per cent. of the irrigated area of the tahsil is dependent on canals, and in Bharthana 85·64 per cent.; while in Bidhuna and Etawah 45·53 and 36·82 per cent. respectively still obtain their supply of water from wells, compared with 74 and 67 per cent. at last settlement. The reasons for this change are not far to seek. No close comparisons of value can be made between the cost of canal and well irrigation, where the expenses are disbursed in such different ways, but it is clear that the utilisation of canal water saves such an infinity of trouble, saves so large an expense in cattle and irrigates at

one time so much larger an area that it is bound to displace irrigation from wells. On the advantages and disadvantages of canal as against well irrigation it is not necessary here to dilate. The complaints brought against canals are that the supply is uncertain, and that it is not always possible to obtain water exactly when it is wanted; that the water is inferior as a fertilising agent; and that it causes injury by the deposit of silt, by *reh* or by swamping. The causes of the first and partly of the third have been and are gradually being removed by improved methods of canal administration. As regards the second, the deterioration that is alleged to set in after the first few years is rather to be ascribed to the stimulus given to the growth of wheat or other exhausting crops, while the abandonment of well irrigation entails a diminution of the number of cattle kept and consequently of the amount of manure available. As regards silt and *reh*, the settlement officer was of opinion in 1875 that no village in his experience had been injured by the first, and that the occurrence of the latter was very much exaggerated. The objections levied against the canal were, in his opinion, amply refuted by the eagerness with which the people abandoned their wells whenever they could get canal water without unreasonable labour. His opinion is amply borne out by the statistics.

Wells and water levels.

The character of the wells depends largely on the depth at which water is found below the surface. This varies in different parts of the district. In the *pachar* tract the subsoil is firm, and at last settlement water could generally be found between 18 and 20 feet from the surface. In the *ghar*, on the other hand, the water level varied from 60 to 80 feet, while in the *kurka* and in the *par* it was at so great a depth as to preclude practically all possibility of irrigation. The first of these tracts has now long been influenced by the canal, and considerable changes in the water level have taken place: but the water level in the *ghar* has not been appreciably affected by the construction of the Bhognipur branch. According to observations taken at Phaphund between 1897 and 1900 the mean spring level had risen to between 23 and 19·3 feet; and the general mean spring level of the district as recorded on the canal observation charts was 14 feet below the surface. Considering that irrigation had in 1900

been established over the district for nearly fifty years, this result compares favourably with those on other and more recently constructed systems where the average depth below the surface does not exceed 8 to 10 feet and even rises as high as 4 to 5. In the *kurka* and trans-Jumna tracts, which have been unaffected by irrigation, there are no changes to record, and the water level has always been extremely low. The wells employed for irrigation are of three classes, those with masonry cylinders, those that are merely earthen and those that partake of the nature of both, being dug like an earthen well but lined with big curved bricks, generally only fitted together though sometimes set in mortar. In the *pachar* tract earthen wells are easily constructed, last a long time owing to the firmness of the subsoil and give an ample supply of water; but in the *ghar* tract they are uncommon, and in the *par* impossible, except in lowlying land along the foot of the ravines or in alluvial soil almost at the water's edge. At last settlement the number of wells returned for the whole district amounted to 1,067 masonry and 33,794 temporary wells, ranging from 11,347 and 9,609 in Bidhuna and Etawah, to 6,494 in Bharthana, and to 4,367 and 3,044 in Phaphund and Auraiya. There has been a considerable decrease in the number since 1875, for the latest returns for 1907 show a total of 6,047 masonry and 15,057 non-masonry wells in the district, out of which 4,408 masonry and 12,393 non-masonry wells were used for irrigation during the year. Considerably over one-half or 3,462 of the masonry wells are to be found in Bidhuna tahsil, while Etawah has the largest number of earthen wells with 7,119. In Auraiya there were only 434 of the former and 964 of the latter kind. The cost of constructing a well varies with the distance of the subsoil water from the surface. In the trans-Jumna tract and in the ravine villages where it is very deep, the outlay on a substantial masonry well amounts to over Rs. 1,000. At other places, where the water is nearer, the estimate varies between Rs. 350 and Rs. 400. The outlay is very much reduced if full masonry is not employed, and in such circumstances not more than Rs. 400 is normally required even in the *par*, while elsewhere Rs. 250 is sufficient. Earthen wells cost on an average Rs. 12 only, and usually a lining of twisted

arhar, *jhau* or cotton stalks is put in up to water level in order to prevent soil subsidence. Irrigation is, as a rule, only regularly applied to the best *rabi* crops, and the expenses of irrigating an acre of wheat, *bejhar*, opium or vegetables from a well is estimated at Rs. 15; but a considerably greater outlay is entailed for slow growing sugarcane.

Canal irrigation was first introduced into the Etawah district in 1855 when the Ganges canal was opened for irrigation. The Ganges canal, starting from the head works at Hardwar in the Saharanpur district, traverses Meerut and Bulandshahr and continues as far as Nanu in the Aligarh district. At this point it bifurcates into two branches, the Cawnpore and Etawah, whose directions are sufficiently indicated by their names. In 1877 the whole canal system of the lower Doab underwent radical alteration. A new weir was in that year completed at Narora in Aligarh, and a channel was constructed from the weir which intersected the Cawnpore and Etawah branch of the old Ganges canal at a point approximately 30 miles east of Nanu. The small lengths of the old Cawnpore and Etawah branches, lying between Nanu and the point of intersection by the channel from Narora, are now known as "stumps". They are practically only utilised now to supplement the supply of water in the lower Ganges system when necessary. A few years later the channel from Narora was continued beyond the point of intersection across the Sengar and Sarsa rivers past Shikohabad in Mainpuri into the *ghar* tract of Etawah, and became the Bhognipur branch; the whole system comprising the Cawnpore, Etawah and Bhognipur branches fed from the river at Narora being called the Lower Ganges canal system. Canals.

The main channel of the Cawnpore branch does not enter the district but passes about two miles to the north of it in the neighbourhood of Bela. By means of the Kansua distributary, which has a total length in the district of 14 miles, and the Mau minor of the Khairnagar distributary, which is four miles long, water for irrigation is supplied from the Cawnpore branch to the north-eastern part of tahsil Bidhuna as far west as the watershed between the Arind and Pandu rivers. Between mile 10 and mile 12 the Kansua distributary crosses a small tract of lowlying

land, in which waterlogging has been prevented by the construction of the Sariawan and Hardu drainage cuts. The Etawah branch enters the district between the 41st and 42nd miles of its course, on the north-western side of Etawah tahsil. It runs in a south-easterly direction across the district for 46 miles and passes into Cawnpore about five miles east of Phaphund railway station, its course east of Bharthana being closely parallel to that of the East Indian Railway. At the 42nd milestone below Balinda and at the 45th near Rahan the canal crosses lines of drainage connecting with the Ahneya and Sengar. The head of the drainage line near Balinda touches the canal at the 42nd mile, after having passed over some two miles of country running parallel to the canal. At this point, therefore, the embankments cut off two square miles of the catchment basin which naturally belonged to the *jhils* in the village of Barauli. At the 46th mile, again, the water which during high floods passed off from the Barauli *jhils* towards the *jhils* at Rahan has been diverted by the canal embankment from its natural line of escape. The drainage on the left bank of the canal has accordingly been diverted into the Ahneya river by the Hardoi cut, and that on the right bank into the Sengar by the Kumhawar drain, with which are connected the Barauli and Rahan drains. After the 46th mile the canal runs a course almost due south-east until it reaches mile 57, where it is influenced by the close proximity of the Ahneya. At Luhia it intercepts a line of drainage, which, rising in Keshopur Rahan and flowing through the Luhia *jhil*, used to pass into the Sengar, but escapes have now been provided by the Luhia and Ayana drains. For the next fifteen miles it continues on an easterly bearing and keeps clear of all drainage lines with the exception of that at the 59th mile near Umarsenda. Here it cuts off a portion of a hollow connected with the lowlands lying in the neighbourhood of Ramain. These are properly drained by the *nala* of the same name which joins the Sengar near the village of Sarai Chauri; this *nala* has been improved so as to act as an efficient drain and is now called the Ramain drain. At Malhausi and mile 65 the intercepted drainage to the north of the embankment is passed under the canal by a syphon and flows along the Malhausi drain into the Malhausi escape. A

short distance further east or at mile 69 the canal skirts a depression near Harchandpur, which is drained into the Ahneya; and at mile 73 it leaves on its right in the village of Birpur a very extensive hollow which forms the head of a drainage line passing by way of Dasaira and Mirgawan into the Barua *nala*. This *nala* joins the Sengar at the village of Khajua, and several drainage cuts such as those of Kandhon, Phaphund and Kotipur have been passed into it. At mile 79 the canal intercepts a line of drainage for the last time in the district; and on the left bank escape for the surface water has been provided by the Kamara drain, and on the right bank by the Sehud, Bijhai and Kanchausi drains, the former flowing into the Ahneya, and the three latter into the Sengar. The Etawah branch leaves the district at mile 87. It used formerly to tail off into the Jumna at the village of Garatha in Cawnpore, but the last four miles have now been abandoned and surplus water is passed through the Keraon escape into the Non river. The distributaries on the left bank are known as the Gangsi, Bansak and Harchandpur distributaries. On the right bank the distributaries are more numerous; they are the right Balinda, Kandhesi, Umarsenda, Phaphund, Kothipur, Burhadana and Mangalpur. The total length of minors and distributaries within this district is 376½ miles.

Works on the canal

The principal works on the main canal are the weirs at Kusiari, Gangsi, Balinda, Manoharpur and Jhinjhak, some of which have been interpolated since the first construction of the canal in order to give better command in the distributaries. Only one of these, however, namely that at Manoharpur, lies in this district; it has a small fall, and it is doubtful whether it would give sufficient power to work a flour mill as was once proposed. There are regulators by which the water supply in the distributaries or escapes is controlled with the aid of sleepers or planks at Ghiror, Turaiya, Malhausi, Dibiapur, Ruru and Bannajakha. At Ghiror, Sherpur, Malhausi, Ruru and Keraon there are escapes designed to escape 1,500 cusecs of water or, if urgently required, 1,700 cusecs. The canal level shows that its bed at the upper end is 492 feet, and at the lower, where it leaves the district, 415 feet above the level of the sea. Bridges have been provided at all important places of crossing; and there are

inspection houses for the accommodation of irrigation officers at Basrehar, Heunra, Kudarkot, Umarsenda, Malhausi, Bharthana, Achalda, Samain, Dibiapur, Phaphund, Burhadana, Samthar and Kudrel either on the main canal or its distributaries.

The Bhognipur branch.

The Bhognipur branch of the Lower Ganges canal was opened for irrigation in 1880. It takes off from the Lower Ganges canal at the village of Jera in the Mainpuri district, and runs for 37½ miles through that district before it crosses the Etawah border in the west of Etawah tahsil. After a course of 66 miles through tahsils Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya it passes at mile 103 into Cawnpore. The bed of the canal at the upper end is 505·97 and at the lower 446·30 feet above mean sea level. The tract it serves is generally a well drained one, and admirably suited for irrigation. At mile 40 is situated the Balrai escape, which runs for four miles through ravines, and discharges surplus water into the Jumna. It is intended to serve as the main escape for the Lower Ganges system and has a capacity of 1,200 cusecs, which on emergency can be increased to 1,500. The only other escape on this canal is that known as the Pauhar, which runs into the Sengar *nadi* and is designed to carry only 300 cusecs. The Bhognipur branch is provided altogether with 240 miles of distributary channels, which supply irrigation to this district.

Area and revenue.

The estimated irrigable area in Etawah amounts to 309,300 acres, and the culturable area commanded is computed at 597,100 acres. In 1905-06, when the rainfall had been seriously deficient, the capacity of the canals was tested to its utmost, and 129,497 acres in the *kharif* and 176,558 acres in the *rabi*, or a grand total of 306,055 acres, were watered. In a normal year, however, the average net area which receives water does not exceed 230,000 acres in both harvests. Out of this 142,000 acres are watered from the Etawah and 88,000 acres from the Bhognipur branch. For the five years ending in 1907 the average receipts on both branches on account of occupiers' rate amounted to Rs. 5,93,668, the Bhognipur branch contributing Rs. 2,21,462 of the total. And to this amount must be added a sum of Rs. 81,480 on account of owners' rate, only Rs. 22,885 of which belonged to the Etawah branch.

Early famines.

The district suffered greatly in earlier times under the influence of drought. The scanty records, however, that remain give no details of the distress in the great famines which occurred from time to time before the introduction of British rule, but it is safe to assume that Etawah did not escape the ravages of those of 1424, 1471, 1661, 1770 and the great *chalisa* of 1783. The earliest accounts still extant are connected with the visitation of 1803-04. The *rabi* harvest of 1803 was injured by a very severe hailstorm, on account of which a large amount of revenue had to be remitted. The following *kharif* almost entirely failed. The rains, which set in abnormally late, held over from August 12th to September 4th and the hot winds recommenced to blow, entirely destroying the harvest. Torrential rain about the middle of the latter month prepared the soil for the reception of the *rabi*, and raised a hope that about half the *kharif* instalment of revenue amounting to Rs. 3,94,000 would be recoverable; but there were no winter rains and the end of the season was characterised by a recrudescence of destructive hailstorms. The raids of the Maratha levies on the Aligarh frontier, and disturbances caused by the *zamindar* of Tirwa Thatiya and his followers added to the genenal depression. The people were, as a rule, poor and had little left to them after they had paid the very high revenue then prevailing; and traders were anxious to dispose of their stores of grain at any price, fearing that, if they did not do so, they would lose it all by plunder. The collector was not allowed to remit the demand, while there were few or no crops on the ground. Emigration accordingly began in the spring of 1804 and continued steadily till the succeeding autumn crops were harvested, and a blow was given to the district from which it did not recover for the next half century. The revenue balance sheet shows that, in spite of all measures to collect the demand, Rs. 8,70,045 remained unpaid out of a total of over 31 *lakhs*. Of this sum the Board of Revenue were eventually obliged to remit Rs. 6,17,699, but this amount cannot be taken as a criterion of even the loss to Government caused by the famine, for there is no means of calculating that which was caused by the retarded growth of population, the set-back to agricultural improvement and irrigation and the depressing influence of universal indebtedness. Between 1803

and 1837 several minor droughts visited the district. In 1813 the sum of Rs. 6,129 had to be remitted, and in 1819, in addition to a striking off of over Rs. 15,000, a balance of Rs. 41,800 accrued. Again in 1825 drought prevailed over the whole province, but it was very variable in the district.

Famine of 1837-38.

The great famine of 1837-38 is said to have "revolutionised" the whole district: from it dates the dismemberment of most of the old *taluqas* which had been in existence since the cession, and a redistribution of rights in property which may fairly be said to have changed the character of the proprietary body. In July and August 1837 hardly any rain fell: the Banias doubled their prices, and the jails rapidly filled with starving peasants who knew that the commission of some small offence would at all events procure for them a sufficient meal. Though a few showers fell in September, the land remained untilled, and such was the emergency that Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, himself came up-country to visit the famine-stricken tracts. In his despatch of February 13th, 1838, he mentions Etawah as one of the districts most affected, and where the largest expenditure was required in order to palliate the evil and prevent the total depopulation of the country by starvation and emigration. Special works were authorised for the employment of the destitute, which generally took the form of tank construction or repair; and as much as possible was done to contend against the difficulties of the situation. A relief committee was formed at Calcutta to help the aged and infirm, and among other disbursements it sent a sum of Rs. 19,000 for this purpose to Etawah. Judging from the accounts of the famine left by eye-witnesses in Agra, Farrukhabad and Cawnpore, the scenes of destitution and suffering must have been most harrowing, and no relief came till the rains of 1838 at length broke. Some idea of the intensity of the distress may be gained from the fact that Rs. 8,76,641 of land revenue had to be remitted for the year and that in the following year Rs. 1,07,261 remained uncollected.

Famines between 1860 and 1870.

The year 1860-61 was marked by another extensive drought, following on the failure of the monsoon; but the scarcity was felt most severely in Meerut, Rohilkhand and the western portion of the Agra division. Etawah seems to have been somewhat beyond

the pale of acute distress, for, though the distribution of gratuitous relief to the infirm poor and provision of work for the able-bodied had to be undertaken, these were on a small scale. The Agra relief committee sent a donation of Rs. 2,300 to the district authorities, which was supplemented by Rs. 335 from local subscriptions and a contribution of Rs. 986 from the Government. A total number of 54,101 units or a daily average of 361 only was relieved, compared with 323,563 in Farrukhabad and 690,713 in Mainpuri. In August 1868 the Etawah district was again in a critical position, and half the *kharif* harvest of that year was destroyed. But the rainfall of September came in time to save it from ruin, and the eventual outturn of the *rabi* was estimated at about three-quarters of the average. There was no real famine in the district, and the distress was met by the grant of gratuitous relief from charitable funds, the average number of persons relieved being only 37 daily for 241 days.

Famine of 1877-78.

The next famine was that of 1877-78, but during this there was not any general severe distress among the people of this district. Prices were high and the poorer classes were undoubtedly badly off, but there was nothing approaching a general famine even among these. They probably had some little stocks of grain in hand to fall back upon, and these were supplemented by the charity of friends and relatives who were better off. The rainfall was extemely bad. The monsoon burst at the beginning of July, but after this there was practically no rain, the total fall from the 1st June to the 14th September only amounting to 4·1 inches out of a normal of 28·9. A large area, however, was commanded by canal irrigation, and timely rain in October saved the situation. Relief works were started in September and a poorhouse was opened in Etawah on February 10th, 1878. The former took the form of *kankar* collection on the Etawah-Gwalior and Dibiapur-Jalaun roads, and the raising and widening of the Etawah-Auraiya road. The *kankar* collection was given out to contractors on condition that they employed the distressed; but no wages were fixed, and they paid what they would have given to ordinary labourers. In the poorhouse the inmates were served with cooked rations and clothing was given to such as required it, but no money allowance was made, the management being vested

in a committee of native gentlemen under the supervision of the district staff. Between September 26th, 1877, and December 7th of the same year, 18,970 men, women or children were employed in the collection of metal for the Dibiapur-Jalaun and Etawah-Gwalior roads, while on the Etawah-Auraiya road, where work continued till March 31st, 1878, 134,382 units found relief. The poorhouse, supported entirely by municipal funds, was kept open till the close of 1878, but all distress was practically at an end after the harvesting of the *rabi*, and when that was accomplished, the number of inmates never exceeded fifty. The total cost of the operations other than in the poorhouse amounted to Rs. 28,410.

Famine of 1896-97.

Next comes the famine of 1896-97, which was both widespread and severe in its effects. The monsoon of 1896 began early and well: it ceased towards the end of August, by which date only 3·29 inches of rain had fallen. The early cessation of rain accompanied by a recrudescence of hot winds not only injured the *kharif*, but imperilled the prospects of the *rabi*, and as September, October and November passed away practically rainless, it was perceived that, except in canal-irrigated tracts, there would be an almost total failure of both harvests. Prices, which had begun to rise in August, stood at the end of October at an average of about 10 *sers* per rupee, while wheat was selling at 7¾ *sers* only. Emigration towards Malwa and Indore now commenced, and it was deemed advisable to start relief measures. A poorhouse was opened at Etawah on October 16th, 1896, and work was started on the old Mughal road from Etawah to Kalpi. This attracted so many labourers that a separate charge had to be established at Ajitmal. The numbers, however, were somewhat swollen by emigrants from Gwalior territory, who were subsequently drafted back to places nearer to their own homes, when the Gwalior Darbar started its own works. The highest number of persons relieved on any one day was 17,886 on February 21st, 1897; and the total expenditure incurred thus was Rs. 92,066. Gratuitous relief in the shape of monthly grants to the poor at their own homes was also given, Rs. 20,754 being in this way distributed to 17,876 persons. Rupees 10,904 were advanced to *zamindars* for village works, of which only Rs. 5,830 were recovered less;

remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 59,227 were granted and Rs. 9,237 were suspended. Towards the close of the famine Rs. 45,000 were received from the committee of the charitable relief fund for the help of those who had lost all their property in the struggle. Out of this sum Rs. 30,275 were distributed to 6,055 cultivators for seed, Rs. 13,350 to 890 cultivators for the purchase of plough cattle and Rs. 1,162 to others for that of implements of labour.

Famine of 1905-06.

The famine that followed in 1905 was greatly accentuated by precedent events. The *rabi* harvest of that year promised to be a record one, but an unprecedented frost at the end of January and the beginning of February caused an immense amount of damage. Distress might even then have declared itself but for remissions of revenue amounting to Rs. 12,997. The loss incurred then might have been made good, had the monsoon of the year given good rain; but between June and October only 10·15 inches were registered against a normal of 29·54, with the result that the *kharif* was very much injured and much land could not be prepared for the *rabi*. As a preliminary measure Rs. 79,846 of the *kharif* instalment of land revenue were remitted, and Rs. 5,836 were suspended. Test works were subsequently opened, but it was not until the beginning of February 1906 that the signs of distress became well marked; and famine conditions were declared over the district on March 12th. A fortnight later a most destructive hailstorm passed over the district and within a tract five to ten miles wide wiped out the crops in a large number of prosperous irrigated villages. As a result of this and of the shortage of rain Rs. 1,94,257 of the *rabi* demand had to be remitted. Relief measures were continued during March, April, May and a part of June, when, owing to the falling of heavy rain, it was found possible to close all works and to draft the names of deserving recipients on to the gratuitous relief lists. The highest daily number relieved on major works under the control of the Public Works department was 2,014 in the first fortnight of June, the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 11,127; while the highest number relieved on works or in poorhouses or at their homes by the civil authorities reached its highest point with 5,935 in April. The total expenditure incurred by civil officers

was Rs. 38,987. During the year from October 1st, 1905, to September 30th, 1906, a sum of Rs. 1,33,056 was distributed in *takavi* loans for the purchase of bullocks, the construction of wells and embankments and petty works of improvement.

Famine of 1907-08.

The areas in which the consequences of the serious drought of 1907-08 were most severely felt in Etawah were the trans-Jumna tract, the neighbourhood of the Sengar river and the east of the Bidhuna tahsil. Over the whole district the outturn of the autumn harvest in terms of a normal yield on a normal area was estimated at 42 per cent. and of the *rabi* 62 per cent., but this is inclusive of a large canal-protected area which disguises the unevenness of the loss. Measures of relief commenced in the beginning of December with the distribution of gratuitous relief, but no relief works were required until the latter half of January 1908. The greatest number on the latter was recorded on March 14th, when there were 9,271 workers with 4,132 dependants on them. The effect of the spring harvest was practically to put an end to the need for works at all. On May 1st famine was no longer held to prevail in that portion which lies north of the railway but only scarcity; and even in the south of the district it was found possible to close the last of the works by the end of May. Several aided works were maintained during the hot weather. Similarly gratuitous relief, after the spring crops had been harvested, was practically confined to those villages which had received relief in revenue in the spring and to towns: it closed on August 15th with the grant of a valedictory dole. Two poorhouses were opened, which were closed in June at the break of the rains, having never contained more than 137 inmates, while the highest number of those relieved by the civil officers was 15,276 at the end of March. The total expenditure incurred on this occasion amounted to Rs. 89,906 by the Public Works department and Rs. 1,34,951 by the civil authorities. In addition to this Rs. 71,792 of the land revenue were remitted and Rs. 2,72,499 were suspended in both harvests, while Rs. 2,68,450 were advanced in *takavi* loans for various purposes.

Prices.

No record of prices can be traced in the district before 1840, but it is probable that they did not differ greatly from those obtaining in the neighbouring districts of Agra and Cawnpore,

in which between 1830 and 1839 wheat sold at an average rate of 27·54 and 24·66 *sers* per rupee. Statistics collected by the settlement officer in 1870 for the Etawah and Auraiya markets, from 1839 to 1860, show that, as indeed was the case elsewhere, prices ruled extremely low, wheat selling on the average at 32 *sers*, gram at 45¾ *sers* and *juar* at 66 *sers* for the rupee. After the latter year a sharp rise took place. The average price of wheat during the next decade was 19·95 *sers*, representing a rise of 75 per cent. over that of the period from 1839 to 1848, and of 48 per cent. over that of the period between 1849 and 1858. The decennial average, however, is somewhat affected by the droughts of 1860 and 1869, and if the rates of these years be excluded, the average price between 1860 and 1870 rises to 21·22 *sers* or 38 per cent. higher than the average of the decade immediately preceding. These prices were taken for the Etawah market, and in other parts of the district the rise was estimated to have been even greater. The prices of produce other than wheat had been in the same proportion. At Auraiya, then the largest cotton mart in the district, quotations of prices displayed a rise of 42·5 per cent. Generally, the settlement officer estimated that prices over the district were 40 per cent. permanently higher in 1870 than they were in 1840. During the next ten years the famine of 1878 operated adversely on prices and raised the average considerably; but for that exceptional calamity, the rates would have been on the whole lower throughout, while the fall which followed was arrested in 1885 by a general enhancement throughout northern India, resulting among other causes from the depreciation in the value of silver and the development of export trade. In the last decade of the century prices, which had never shown any tendency towards a decline, rose considerably owing to the scarcity or famine of 1896-97, followed by the drought of 1900, and ruled higher than ever, wheat selling on the average at 14, barley at 18½, *juar* at 18¾ and gram at 18¼ *sers* for the rupee. Since that time there has been a small relaxation of the market, but the averages have been again disturbed by the famines of 1906 and 1908. Normal prices for the district are reckoned to be 14 *sers* per rupee for wheat, 20 *sers* for gram and 22½ *seers* for *juar*.

Wages.

That wages have risen in response to the rise in prices there can be no doubt. Writing as early as 1867 Mr. Chase noticed a considerable enhancement, even agricultural day labourers, who were paid in grain, receiving a greater proportional remuneration than before. In 1858 sawyers and carpenters received three annas, smiths four annas, masons two and a half annas, Bhishtis and sweepers two annas, and ordinary labourers only one and a half annas per day. Ten years later smiths, masons and carpenters were able to command four annas per day, Bhishtis and sweepers two annas six pies and day labourers two annas. Since then a further rise has taken place. According to the district returns skilled labourers of the type of masons, smiths and carpenters are paid a monthly remuneration of Rs. 10, or over 5 annas per day, Bhishtis obtain Rs. 5 per mensem or two annas eight pies a day, while day labourers demand a daily wage of two annas six pies. For ordinary manual labour, such as earthwork and weeding, women and children are also commonly employed, but they are remunerated at a smaller rate than the men.

Weights and measures.

The weights and measures in common use exhibit no remarkable features. The weights employed are the *man* of 40 *sers*; the half *man* (*adhmana*); the *dahsera* or *adhon* of ten *sers*; the *panseri* or *dhara* of 5 *sers*; the *arhaiya* of 2½ *sers*, and the *ser* of 80 *tolas*. The commonest subdivisions of the *ser* are the *adhsera*, *pava* or *adhpava*. The *pakka ser* used for articles other than *ghi* and cotton in many markets varies with the bazar: thus in Lakhna, Aheripur and Paraoli the *pakka panseri* weighs 480 *tolas* as against 400 in the Government weight: in Etawah it rises to 500, in Harchandpur to 510, in Auraiya, Muradpur and Babarpur to 520, in Bharthana to 532, and in Burhadana, Nagaria and some other bazars as high as 535 tolas. The common name in the district for the *panseri* is *dhara*, and the difference in weight between the standard and the *bazar* weights is only observable in the case of the *dhara* and *arhaiya*. Gold and silver are sold by *rattis*, *mashas* and *tolas*; 8 rice grains make one *ratti*, 8 *rattis* one *masha*, and 12 *mashas* make one *tola*, which is three *rattis* less than the Government rupee. The British yard of three feet is in common use every-

where. The *pakka bigha* is equivalent to 2,756·25 square yards, or 2 roods 11 poles 4 yards, one acre being equivalent to one *bigha* 15 *biswas* 2 *biswansis* and 8 *kachwansis*. The *kachha bigha* varies in every village and with every class of land, but its use is now dying out.

When small cash advances are made to cultivators on the security of a crop, the ordinary rate of interest demanded is 24 per cent. Besides this it is customary for the lender to give the borrower one *ser* in the rupee less than the number of *sers* at which the grain borrowed is selling at the time when the loan is made, and to take at the time of repayment one *ser* more than the rate then current. Thus, if the borrower requires 80 *sers* of a grain, which is selling at 20 *sers* to the rupee, he will receive 76 *sers* only: he will repay 84 *sers* if the selling price of the grain remains at 20 *sers* to the rupee at harvest time, in addition to 24 per cent. interest on the money value of the loan. In large transactions when valuables such as jewellery are deposited as security, the rate of interest varies between 6 and 12 per cent. according to the proportion that the value of the property deposited bears to the sum advanced. For loans made on personal security only, the interest demanded is somewhat higher, the average being some 18 per cent. When landed property is hypothecated as security, the average rate of interest demanded is about 9 per cent., but more favourable terms can be sometimes secured from the more substantial banking firms or if the nature of the property is peculiarly valuable. There are at present no European firms who carry on banking business in Etawah; but there are several native firms, whose transactions extend to other centres of the province. The best known of these are the firm of Lala Brij Kishore, Khatri, of Etawah, and that of B. Gobind Prasad and his cousins, collectively known as the Gorakhpuri Banias. The latter are Agarwal Banias by caste and the firm is of very old standing, having been established in the city of Etawah since the days of Akbar; their original home was in Gorakhpur. There are at the present time no co-operative credit societies in the district. Interest.

The main artery of trade in the district is of course the East Indian Railway, which is easily accessible to every portion Trade.

of it. The chief exports are cotton, *ghi*, and oilseeds: the imports, piecegoods, metals, rice, salt and sugar. In 1872, 75,984 maunds of cotton, 41,823 maunds of *ghi* and 56,224 maunds of oilseeds were booked on the stations of the railway in the district for export. In 1900 these figures had risen to 89,723 maunds for the first article, 107,495 for the second and 141,789 for the third. It cannot be pretended, however, that they are entirely the products of the district, for much of the *ghi* comes from the wild tracts of Gwalior, while wheat and other foodstuffs pour into it from the same destination. Further east an extensive traffic plies along the road from Jalaun to Auraiya over Shergarh *ghat*, and this and the metalled road to Bhind from Etawah are the main trade routes of the district. Other road-borne traffic follows the route from Etawah to Farrukhabad, Etawah to Agra *via* Kachaura *ghat*, and Bidhuna to Kanauj and Makanpur. The volume of trade along the river, which at last settlement was considerable and consisted of rice, salt, metals, timber, oilseeds and cotton, has long since dropped into insignificance.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of the district are few and unimportant. A little country cloth is still woven in a number of villages, especially in the west of Etawah tahsil, but the industry here as elsewhere has suffered from competition with machine-made goods. In Etawah city a good class of *daris* is manufactured on a small scale; there are also a few workers in horn, the articles turned out being chiefly combs; and peacock-feather fans are made, principally for export. In Bidhuna the manufacture of leather bags and portmanteaux is carried on, though on a very petty scale; while at Birari in Etawah tahsil and its neighbourhood peculiarly fine baskets are woven from grass.

Glass.

Crude glass is manufactured at a few places, and the district, along with Mainpuri and Aligarh, is one of the chief sources of supply for this article; while refinement is carried a step further in a few places, notably Sarai Shisgaran, in the manufacture of the coarser types of glass bangles. The chief ingredient in the glass is *reh*. A plot of barren, unculturable land in the neighbourhood of a canal is rented by the manufacturer at the beginning of the hot weather, the rent on an area capable of producing 2,000 maunds of *reh* in one season being about Rs. 50. This plot is divided up

into little square beds or shallow tanks by ridges of mud, three inches high: these are flooded with canal water and left to stand. After five or six days the saline deposit beneath the soil rises up and dries into little flakes called *papri;* these are scraped off and stored under a thatch till needed. At the end of May, when sufficient *reh* has been collected, it is thrown into a kiln in lots of about 400 maunds at a time and heated for about 24 hours until all moisture has evaporated. The kiln contains a single compartment consisting of a dome of clay, 20 feet in diameter and 8 feet high. The fire burns in the centre of the floor of the dome, round the sides of which are pits or large earthenware receptacles on a level with the fire, and connected by runnels of clay. In some of these pits the *reh* is fused and it is then made to flow into the others for the purpose of cooling. The fuel used consists almost invariably of indigo or *arhar* stalks. The crude glass produced is primarily always of a greenish-white or black colour, the former tinge being produced by the addition to the scorched *reh* of a mixture of saltpetre and *senda*, a red ferruginous stone. When these ingredients have been properly mixed with it, the *reh* is once more thrown into the kiln and melted continuously for about 18 days and nights. During this stage, colouring powders, generally of European manufacture, are added to produce the hue required in the finished article. It is then run out into a pit, allowed to cool for 10 days and broken up into big blocks; in this form it is exported. Four hundred maunds of *reh* produce about 300 maunds of glass, the profit being about Rs. 50 on an outlay of some Rs. 270.

Brass articles.

There is a small manufacture of ornamental brass articles, musical instruments and sacrificial implements carried on in the town of Jaswantnagar. Candlesticks form one of the chief articles produced and are made in all sizes from small light candlesticks to pretentious candelabra of sixty branches. These are all manufactured by casting in moulds; and the branches are adorned with various kinds of foliage and crocodile heads, the lines on the leaves being developed with a file after the casting is complete. The musical instruments consist of marriage trumpets, called *turai* and *kandal* or *bhobu*: these are beaten from sheet brass and then soldered. Among the sacrificial

implements the most interesting is the *puja ka gilas:* it contains all the implements necessary for worship and is used by Brahmans both in private life and in the temple. In shape this article is like a glass; but it has a top to it which is termed *ghanta* and can be rung as a bell by means of the tongue or *burki* attached to the inside. The *ghanta* fits into the *panchpatr* or vessel into which the priest pours water for the purpose of washing his hands and mouth before commencing worship. The next portion is the *gilas*, which is used for holding water for ablution; while the *kopar* is the saucer into which water is poured from the *gilas* for washing the idol of the god. The *achman* or little copper spoon, used by the priest for conveying water to his mouth, the *shisha* or small box containing a minute mirror; the *sompatti*, used for keeping grounded *chandan* which the priest plasters on his forehead, and the *targulia* or flat saucer for holding the rice with which the god is fed at the close of the *puja*, all fit into the *kopar*. The article is a curious one and the most distinctive produced by the brass workers of Jaswantnagar.

Factories. The most flourishing manufactures of the district are those connected with the cotton trade and managed by European firms or on European lines. Etawah city contains at the present time eight cotton ginning mills or combined ginning mills and presses, while two more exist at Auraiya. At Etawah the largest are the combined ginning mill and press owned by Messrs. West & Co., which employs on an average 332 hands; the combined mill and press owned by the firm of Nand Kishor and Jagannath with an average attendance of 308 employés; and the Parshotam Company's ginning mill, which gives employment to some 266 persons. A more recent factory is that of Messrs. Bankey Behari Lal and Jai Narayan; this employs on an average 279 hands. Smaller concerns are those belonging to the New Mofussil Company employing 160 persons; to Messrs. Baij Nath and Juggi Lal of Cawnpore, attended by 100 persons; and the Sardul Ginning Co's mill, which employs about 78 hands. The mills at Auraiya are both small and employ between 70 and 80 hands on an average; one is known as the Gamadia ginning mill, and the other belongs to the New Mofussil Company.

The district is well supplied with markets, and the local bazars, of which a list will be found in the appendix, are numerous. The most important of the former are those situated near the railway, such as Etawah and Bharthana, the only one that lies at a distance being Auraiya. Some of the bazars which in older days attracted a considerable amount of trade from their position on the main lines of traffic, such as those of Harchandpur, Babarpur and Muradganj, have fallen off in importance, and now perform the function of local collecting or distributing centres; while others again only serve to supply the modest needs of the surrounding villages. Besides those already mentioned, the best known bazars are those of Jaswantnagar, Lakhna, Aheripur, Usrahar, Kudarkot, Achalda, Phaphund and Dibiapur. Markets.

A complete list of all the fairs in the district will be found in the appendix. They are numerous, but few are of any size or importance. The majority are mere gatherings of a few hundred people around some temple to celebrate an ordinary Hindu festival and are of a purely religious character, though the opportunity is generally taken to do some little trade in European and country cloth, toys, shoes, articles of brass, or cattle for agricultural purposes. The largest of these fairs take place at the Muharram and Dasahra festivals in Etawah city. Of assemblies for mercantile purposes the chief are those at Doba in Bidhuna tahsil, where merchandize valued at between ten and twelve lakhs used formerly to be brought for sale; the *Nau Durga* at Lakhna, and the Shah Bukhari fair at Phaphund held in honour of a Saiyid saint: at the two latter the transactions formerly taking place were valued at between two and four lakhs. All these have now, however, greatly declined in importance. Fairs.

The district is admirably supplied with means of communication, at any rate in the cis-Jumna tract. The railway traverses it from west to east, and is well situated so as to tap the trade on either side. The system of metalled roads is not yet complete, but unmetalled roads radiate in all directions and connect every place of importance with the railway. The latter are generally of a fair description and afford a ready means of communication Communications.

with all parts of the district, the only obstacle being the Sengar and other streams. Of the metalled roads, that from Etawah to Mainpuri has become of little commercial importance, that to Farrukhabad still carries considerable traffic but that which connects the rising mart of Auraiya with the Phaphund station on the East Indian Railway to the north and the Jalaun district to the south is a route of yearly increasing trade. The *ghar* tract has till recent years been comparatively neglected, but the metalling of the Etawah-Auraiya road, which is now proceeding, will bring all parts of it into close touch with the two most important towns in the district. On the north Bidhuna has been connected with the railway at Achalda by a metalled road. Owing to the extremely broken nature of the ground, the trans-Jumna tract is naturally the worst off of any portion of the district. The old customs line which runs through it from west to east affords a fairly good road spoilt by very steep gradients where it crosses ravines, but connection with the rest of the district is interrupted by the rivers. It is these which present the greatest obstacle to the development of traffic with Gwalior; though the old commercial route from Etawah to Bhind has lost some of its importance by the opening of a light railway from Gwalior to the latter place and the cotton trade has been affected by the erection there of a ginning mill.

Railways. The East Indian Railway enters the district at the village of Naugaon in Bidhuna tahsil and leaves it at that of Bibamau in Etawah, after a course of 57 miles. It was opened for traffic in 1862, and has now eleven stations in the district, namely at Kanchausi, Phaphund, Pata, Achalda, Samhon, Bharthana, Ekdil, Etawah, Sarai Bhopat, Jaswantnagar and Balrai. This is the only line at present in the district, and serves the whole *pachar* tract. Various suggestions, however, have been thrown out from time to time for tapping the Jumna-Sengar doab, known as the *ghar*, which since the introduction of canal irrigation has rivalled the *pachar* in fertility. One scheme suggested was to make a loop line from Bharthana, which would take in both Phaphund and Auraiya; while the Great Indian Peninsula Railway contemplated at one time the construction of a light line from Pokhrayan station on the Cawnpore-Kalpi section of the

main line to Auraiya. Both this railway and the East Indian Railway maintain outagencies at the important town of Auraiya. The proposal to connect Phaphund station with Auraiya has long been mooted, with the possibility of the subsequent extension on the line southwards through Jalaun to Kunch.

A list of all the roads in the district will be found in the appendix. There were in 1907, exclusive of the roads within municipal limits, 539 miles of road, showing an increase of 39 miles during the past 25 years. Of this total 108 miles were metalled, representing an addition of 46 miles in the same period. Roads are usually divided into two main heads, provincial and local, the former being in the charge of the Public Works department and maintained from provincial revenues, while the upkeep of the latter is met with from local funds under the control of the district board. There were until recently no provincial roads in Etawah, but the Fatehgarh-Etawah-Gwalior road has been made provincial from April 1st, 1908, and the Agra-Etawah-Kalpi road has been taken over as provincial from April 1st, 1910. The metalled roads remaining local are those from Etawh to Mainpuri; between Dibiapur and Phaphund; between Achalda and Bidhuna; and several short approach roads at railway stations and other places. These are all bridged and drained throughout, while the roads between Dibiapur and Shergarh *ghat* on the road to Jalaun and from Etawah to Gwalior are only partially bridged and drained. The local unmetalled roads in the district belong to two classes, officially designated as second class roads partially bridged and drained and third class roads which are banked and surfaced but are not drained. The metalled roads and the bridges and culverts on those of the second class are maintained by the Public Works department at the cost of the district board, while those of other classes are entirely in the hands of the latter authority. The metalled roads, 108 miles in length, cost on an average Rs. 269 a mile for maintenance in 1907. The chief unmetalled roads in the district are the roads from Etawah to Kalpi, which is now gradually being metalled, Dibiapur to Bela, Usrahar to Sandaus, Phaphund to Achalda and Etawah to Kanauj. The position of the various roads will be seen from the map. Roads.

Ferries.

In the appendix will be found a list of all ferries in the district. The most important are those over the Jumna, which number 15, including the ferry which is replaced in the cold and hot weather by a temporary bridge near Etawah. The latter known as the Rajghat ferry is maintained by the Public Works department on the trunk road from Farrukhabad to Gwalior, is formed of pontoons, and brings in the substantial income of Rs. 10,500 per annum. On the road from Auraiya to Jalaun, at Shergarh *ghat*, a bridge of boats is maintained except when the river is swollen during the rains; it is usually leased for a period of three years to a contractor and realises over Rs. 5,000 per annum, which are credited to the district board. The only other important ferry over the Jumna is that at Dibhauli on the road from Bharthana to Sahson, which leases for Rs. 1,100 per annum, but at Johikha, Bijhalpur and Dalipnagar there are others of some local consequence, and all contribute considerable sums to the district board. There are seven ferries in all over the Chambal, the most important of which is that at Udi on the Farrukhabad-Gwalior road; this is also leased triennially for some Rs. 4,500. The others are, with the exception of that at Sahson, which leases annually for about Rs. 750, of less consequence; while that at Palighar in Bharthana contributes annually less than Rs. 100. The negotiation of the smaller streams is not a matter of any difficulty. They are now bridged along the main lines of traffic, and elsewhere form obstacles only during the rains. There are no large permanent railway bridges in the district, and the largest road bridge is that over the Sengar on the road from Phaphund station to Auraiya.

Bungalows.

There are provincial inspection houses on the Farrukhabad-Gwalior road at Udi, Etawah and Baralokpur; while at Bidhuna, Dibiapur and Auraiya the district board maintains bungalows for the convenience of officers on tour. A list of those on the Etawah branch of the canal has already been given. In addition to these there are several situated along the Bhognipur branch of the canal and its distributaries; these lie at Balrai, Sisahat, Kankarpur, Mahewa, Karaundhi, Amauta, Atsu, Takpura, Panhar and Mirzapur. There is one belonging to the Cawnpore branch of the canal at Hardu in the north-east corner

of tahsil Bidhuna. There are six military encamping grounds in the district, with an average area of 18½ acres each. Five of these lie along the road from Kalpi to Shikohabad and are situated at Auraiya, Ajitmal, Bakewar, Etawah and Jaswantnagar. The sixth is situated in the north-west corner of the Etawah tahsil at the village of Lachwai on the road to Mainpuri.

In olden days the Jumna was one of the chief trade routes of the district, and even as late as last settlement the merchandise that found its way down it towards Mirzapur and Patna was considerable. The boats that plied on it were about 75 feet long and 18 feet broad, with a burthen of between 400 and 1,000 maunds. During the rains navigation ceased altogether and was most active between September and January; while from February to June it was impeded by banks of sand or indurated clay, known as *chikna matti*, occurring at numerous places on the route and specially at Bela-Bhaupur, Sunwara, Barakhera, Garha, Muhari, Karamkhera, Bhareh, Naugawan, Gohani and Dalipnagar. When the railway, however, was constructed the river-borne traffic rapidly decreased in amount, and the decline was accelerated by the diminution in the volume of the water in the river owing to its withdrawal into the canal. At the present time boats are only occasionally seen carrying stone for building or bamboos. The canal is not navigable, though there appears to have been at one time some intention of making it so, and some of the bridges were actually raised on the Etawah branch with this view. The idea has long been abandoned as the cost of providing navigation bays and altering the bridges, weirs and regulators would be prohibitive. Moreover, experience has shown that canals cannot, under present conditions, compete with railways; while, owing to the increasing demand for water for irrigation, no water can now be spared for navigation. Navigation.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

Early enumerations.

The first census of the population of the district was apparently taken in 1847 before the interchange of territory with Farrukhabad and Mainpuri. The total number of inhabitants was returned at 481,224 on an area of 1,674 square miles, giving a density of 287 persons per square mile. A regular enumeration taken in 1849 showed a total population of 583,487 persons, but the results were generally discredited owing to the crude system of estimation adopted, and in 1853, the first occasion when anything approaching scientific accuracy was attained, the population was returned at 610,995 persons; this gave an average density of 364 souls to the square mile, ranging from 419 in the north-western portion of Etawah, comprised in the old pargana of Dehli Jakhan, to 317 in Lakhna in the south of Bharthana. This enumeration showed an increase of 28,786 souls over the census of 1849, and an altogether unaccountable rise over that of 1847. The next census was taken in 1865, and then for the first time details as to castes and occupations as well as several other important statistics were recorded. The returns showed a total of 627,378 persons or 384 to the square mile, the increase during the twelve years being 16,413 only.

Census of 1872.

The census of 1872 was much more correct than any of its predecessors. The total area of the district was recorded as 1,691 square miles, and the total population as 668,641 persons, the resultant density being 395 persons to the square mile. The increase during the seven years that had elapsed was very marked and amounted to 41,263 persons or on an average nearly 25 persons to the square mile.

Census of 1881.

The next decade saw the large increase of 53,730 persons or over 8 per cent. on the figures of 1872. The population

was returned at 722,371 souls, which gave an average density of 426 persons to the square mile, the increase being common to all tahsils and rising as high as 15·50 per cent. in Phaphund. The result was an extremely satisfactory one considering that the famine of 1877 was severely felt in the district, and is an indication of the benefits arising from the extension of irrigation and of the success of the measures adopted to relieve the effects of the scarcity.

Census of 1891.

During the next ten years the advance was much slower, and the census of 1891 gave a total population of 727,629 persons in the district, with a density of 430 persons per square mile. On this occasion, however, there was no common increase among the tahsils, for it was ascertained that, though Etawah and Bharthana had gained 13,345, the other three tahsils of Phaphund, Bidhuna and Auraiya had lost 8,087 persons.

Census of 1901.

The last census was taken in 1901, and it was then found that the increase not only had been maintained, but had progressed and greatly exceeded any formerly recorded, in spite of the famine of 1897. The total number of inhabitants was 806,798, exceeding that of 1891 by 79,169 persons or over 10 per cent. and showing a net rise between 1872 and 1901 of 138,157 persons or double that of any other district in the Agra division. The density had now become 476 persons per square mile for the whole district, the most densely populated tahsil being Etawah with 507 and the least Bharthana with 459 persons to the square mile. At the time this enumeration was made, however, tahsil Phaphund had been broken up and its component villages distributed over Bidhuna and Auraiya, so that it is only possible to compare the tahsil population for 1891 and 1901. All tahsils showed an increase, the percentage being 11·07 in Bharthana and 8·38 in Etawah. The urban population residing in the municipality of Etawah and the Act XX towns numbered only 69,888 persons or 8·6 per cent of the whole.

Towns and villages.

In 1849 the only places possessing over 5,000 inhabitants were Etawah, Jaswantnagar, Auraiya and Phaphund, and this number continued unchanged until 1881, when, owing to the decrease in the population of Jaswantnagar, it fell to three only. At the census of 1881 the district contained 1,478 villages and

towns, of which 1,052 possessed less than 500 inhabitants, 397 less than 2,000, and 26 less than 5,000, the remainder comprising the three towns already mentioned. Ten years later there were 1,492 towns and villages, of which 1,043 had populations of less than 500, while 421 had less than 2,000 and 27 between two and five thousand, the number of towns remaining unchanged. At the last census the total had decreased by 12; but while those which contained less than 500 or 5,000 inhabitants had decreased to 978 and 24, those which contained between 500 and 2,000 had risen to 473; and Jaswantnagar regained its position among those whose population exceeded 5,000. Throughout the district the villages generally resemble those found elsewhere in the Doab, and present the appearance of a lofty mud walled enclosure pierced by a few openings. In some of the old decayed villages, as for example those along the old Mughal road, masonry buildings are common, but village tenements are usually built of mud and consist of a courtyard surrounded by flat roofed rooms and thatched sheds. In the trans-Jumna tract the villages are often situated among the ravines and become more fort-like in structure; while the old Rajput strongholds in this quarter, whether of brick or of mud, are imposing looking erections; and there are some fine old dilapidated forts, such as those of Bhareh, Sahar and Bela.

Migration.

The population is not now much affected by migration, though in the trans-Jumna tract there is still constant movement to and fro between the district and Gwalior. In earlier years, however, under the pressure of scarcity we read of extensive emigration of the inhabitants to other tracts. At the last census 88·11 per cent. of the people enumerated were born in the district, and 10·77 in adjacent tracts, while 1·12 per cent. came from other parts of India. The total proportion of immigrants was thus 11·9 per cent.; the majority of these were women, and the figure is the lowest in the division with the exception of Farrukhabad. This addition to the population was not wholly counteracted by emigration, for of all persons who gave some place in Etawah as their birthplace 90·59 per cent. were enumerated in the district, 9·13 were found in other districts of the province and only ·28 in other provinces of India, making the total percentage of emigration only 9·41. There is some ground for believing that during

the decade from 1881 to 1891 a certain amount of internal migration between the various tahsils of the district took place, but no indications of this are apparent from the returns of 1901.

Sex. In 1853 the proportion of females to every hundred males was no higher than 80·4 per cent., and even this low figure fell to 79·5 in 1865. Since that time, however, there has been a decided and steady increase. The proportion rose to 80·70 per cent. in 1872, to 82·8 in 1881 and to 83·4 in 1891. At the last enumeration in 1901 the proportion was found to be still only 84·2, which is lower than that of any other district in the division except Mainpuri; it is also lower than that of the western Indo-Gangetic plain generally. This common disproportion in the sexes has been ascribed to female infanticide and emigration, but neither explanation entirely covers the facts; nor can the steady increase be attributed solely to improved enumeration. Several theories regarding sex and the relative rates of sexual increase have been advanced; but the data are insufficient for the formation of exact conclusions, and the fact of sexual disproportion can only be stated without further explanation as a feature common to the district and neighbouring similarly situated tracts.

Religion. Of the total population at the last census, 757,037 or 93·83 per cent. were Hindus, 46,128 or 5·72 per cent. Musalmans, 2,337 Jains, 890 Aryas, 245 Christians, 153 Sikhs and 8 Parsis. The proportion of Hindus is the highest in the Agra division, though it has slightly decreased since 1881, when it amounted to over 94 per cent. On the other hand, Musalmans, who increased from 5·74 per cent. in that year to 5·82 per cent. in 1891, have returned practically to their former position. This result is the direct opposite of that which has taken place in the rest of the division and the provinces generally, where the steady increase in the numbers of Musalmans has been ascribed to their greater longevity and fertility. The only conclusion is that the rate of increase among both classes of the population has been approximately equal.

Christianity. The Christian population of Etawah at the last census was divided between 48 members of the Anglican communion, 8 Methodists, 63 Presbyterians, 12 Roman Catholics, and 112 of unspecified denominations. There is a small church in the civil

station at Etawah, and the American Presbyterian Mission has been established here since 1863: it has also two out-stations. Christianity has made considerable progress in the district during the last decade. In 1881, the total number of Native Christians was returned at 69, a number which in 1891 fell to 50. At the last enumeration this rose to 198, an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

Arya Samaj.

The disciples of the Arya Samaj have rapidly increased since the origination of the movement and the diffusion of its propaganda after the year 1869 by its founder, Swami Dayanand Saraswati. A branch of the Arya Samaj was established at Etawah in 1884, with about 50 members, and at the census of 1891 it had 169 adherents. At the last enumeration this number had risen to 890. Regular meetings are now held every Sunday at a place called the *Samaj Mandir* in Etawah, set apart for the purpose; and at these meetings, and on other special occasions when assemblies are convened at other places, the life of Swami Dayanand and his teachings as set forth in the *Satyarth Prakash* are read and propounded, while hymns and songs are also recited by a band of singers on occasions of public festival. The *Samaj Mandir* has attached to it a library known as the *Vedic Pushtakalya*, which was started in 1895; and there are six branches established at Jaswantnagar, Patna, Lahrapur, Jaitapur and Phaphund. The Aryas are drawn from a variety of different castes, 15 being represented at the last census. The chief are Rajputs, of whom there were 365 and Brahmans to the number of 226; after them come Kayasths, 102, and Banias, 91; but no other castes occur in large numbers.

Other religions.

Before dealing with Hindus and Musalmans some mention may be made of the other religions. The Jains or, as they are usually called in Etawah, Saraogis are less numerous than in any other district of the division, except Farrukhabad. Five-sixths of them are confined to the Etawah tahsil, and the bulk of these live in the city: elsewhere their numbers are insignificant, and they are for the most part Banias engaged in trade. The Sikhs are for the most part in Government service and not native to the district: like Jains they are practically confined to tahsil Etawah. The Parsis are traders and merchants who have established themselves in the city.

The great majority of the Hindus belong, as usual, to no particular religious sect. Of their total number 4·9 per cent. were returned as Vaishnavites of different kinds, 4·3 per cent. as monotheists, 3·2 per cent. as Saivites, and the rest, with the exception of 4,256 worshippers of the Panchon Pir, were accredited to no particular form of Hinduism. The great majority of the Vaishnavites were returned as Ramanandis, who address their devotion to the incarnation of Vishnu as Ram Chandra, and the subsidiary manifestations as Sita, Lakshman and Hanuman. The founder of the sect was Ramanand, who was according to some the disciple of Ramanuja or, according to others, fourth or fifth in descent from that teacher. Ramanand is reported to have seceded from the Ramanuja sect on account of their objection that during his wanderings as a pilgrim he could not have observed that privacy at his meals which is a vital observance of their sect. He resided at Benares, where the chief *panchayat* of the sect is still established, but the largest number of his recorded followers are found in the Fyzabad division. Among Saivites the sect most strongly represented is that of Lingaits, the remainder being chiefly Pasupats or Gorakhpanthis. Generally there is little to record regarding the ordinary religion of the people: the older forms of worship have for the most part remained unchanged, and the district is not conspicuous for temples or other places of religious devotion. Hinduism.

According to the returns of the last census the Hindu population of the district was composed of representatives of 69 different castes, while in the case of 39 persons no caste was specified. Only a few of these, however, are of any great importance. There are five castes with over 50,000 members apiece, together accounting for 56·39 per cent. of the Hindu inhabitants: six others occur in numbers exceeding 20,000, making up 17·87 per cent. and 8 more are represented by over 10,000 souls, an additional 12·32 per cent. The remainder, 13·42 per cent. in all, comprises persons belonging to a great variety of castes, the majority of which are common to all parts of the United Provinces and are not specially noticeable. Hindu castes.

First in point of numbers among the Hindu castes of the district come Chamars, of whom in 1901 there were 107,452, Chamars.

forming 14·19 per cent. of the Hindu population. Their numbers are almost equally divided among the four tahsils of the district and there is nothing particular to note concerning them. As elsewhere, they occupy almost the lowest place in the social scale and form the bulk of the labouring population. A very large amount of land is also recorded in their name as tenants, and as a rule they make good cultivators.

Ahirs.

The second place is held by Ahirs with 102,698 representatives or 13·56 of the Hindu population. Like Chamars they are very equally divided in all tahsils, but are a little more numerous in Etawah than elsewhere; while there are fewest in Auraiya. As in other districts of the central and lower Doab, the majority of the Ahir inhabitants belong to the Kamariha and Ghosi subdivisions, the former being the most numerous in Etawah. Neither Nandbans nor Gwalabans Ahirs are numerous, and other subdivisions are very scantily represented. Ahirs occupy a considerable amount of land as tenants, and are found much scattered in hamlets on outlying lands, where they have a readier access to the available pasture grounds in the village. As cultivators they can, on the whole, rank on an equality with Brahmans and Rajputs, but fall far behind Kachhis and Lodhis.

Brahmans.

Third on the list come Brahmans, of whom in 1901 there were 96,643 or 12·77 per cent. of the Hindus: they are considerably more numerous in Bharthana and considerably less numerous in Bidhuna than in the other tahsils. Throughout the district, with the exception of Auraiya, they belong chiefly to the Kanaujia division. Most of the Kanaujia Brahmans are of the Dube family. One celebrated member of this family, by name Sheo Nath, is said to have accompanied the Chauhans in their first immigration to Etawah under Sumer Sah. There does not appear to have been any great clan movement into this district on the part of the Kanaujias. The ancestors of the present families came in by degrees as the *purohits* of the conquering tribes, and, after first obtaining grants of land for subsistence, gradually accumulated considerable possessions. Under the Government of the Nawab Wazir the old hereditary landholders were often glad to allow their *purohits* to act for them in their dealings with the *amils* of the Oudh court. This system was continued under

British rule with the result that Brahmans became recorded as proprietors of countless estates to the total disregard of the claims of those who had held possession of them for six hundred years. The Kanaujia houses of Lakhna and Dalipnagar are said to be descended from Dhan and Man, who came into the district from Nandhana in the Cawnpore district in the sixteenth century. In tahsil Auraiya Sanadh Brahmans of the Singiya and Merha *gotras* are found. The former trace their origin to one Basdeo and were amongst the earliest immigrants. According to their family traditions Basdeo settled at Sabhad under the protection of the Sengar Rajputs. Later, one went to Dehli in the reign of Shahab-ud-din Ghori and obtained service. In the reign of Akbar they obtained a grant of land near Auraiya and the office of *chaudhri*, a title which some of them still retain. The Merhas profess to have been family priests of the Sengars. The Sabaran *gotra*, represented by the chaudhris of Manikpur, are generally allowed to have accompanied Sumer Sah to Etawah, and to have received from him the title of *chaudhri* together with a grant of several villages: they themselves claim to have once held a *chaurasi*. Besides the land they hold as proprietors, Brahmans cultivate a considerable amount as tenants. In this capacity, however, they do not, as a rule, attain any high degree of excellence.

Rajput

Next to Brahmans come Rajputs, of whom in 1901 there were 69,050 representatives, forming 9·12 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are most numerous in Bharthana and Auraiya tahsils, and fewest in Bidhuna. At last settlement they held as much as 34·83 per cent. of the total area as landlords, even exceeding Brahmans; while as tenants their holdings fell somewhat short of that caste. There are one or two large Rajput proprietors, but their villages are generally held in coparcenary tenure, and as cultivators they are indifferent. According to the returns of last census the Rajputs of this district comprised members of 37 different clans, but in the case of 4,366 persons no subdivision was specified.

Chauha

First in point of number among these clans is the Chauhan. In 1901 they numbered 11,134 persons, scattered over all tahsils, but considerably more numerous in Bharthana tahsil, and, to a

less extent, Etawah, than elsewhere. Tradition universally makes Sumer Sah, the fourth in descent from Prithviraj of Dehli, their leader at the time of their migration to Etawah; and their first acquisitions were wrested from the Meos. As the colony progressed it is said to have taken possession of the whole country from Chhibramau in Farrukhabad to the Jumna, including 1,162 villages. At all events from an early date the Chauhans colonised the western portion of the district, leaving a debateable land between themselves and the Sengars, which their Brahman dependants soon occupied. From this stock is sprung the Raja of Partabner, the Chakarnagar and Sakrauli families, who lost their estates for rebellion, and the former Raos of Jasohan and Kishni, who have sunk into the position of petty *zamindars.*

Sengars. The Sengars, who number 7,201 persons, are probably the earliest Rajput settlers in the district. Their stronghold is Bidhuna and after that Auraiya; in the two westerly tahsils they are not numerous, and in Etawah their numbers are insignificant. The Sengars claim descent from one Singi or Sringi Rishi (so called from a horn which he had on his forehead), a Brahman, who married the daughter of a Gaharwar Raja of Kanauj. From one of his sons came the Gautams of Argal in Fatehpur, and to another, Padam, the Sengars trace their origin. The traditions of the clan then interpose a period extending over some 135 generations, during which the clan emigrated first to Ceylon, thence to Malwa and finally settled at Kanar * in Jalaun, where was born about 1065 A.D. one Bisukh Deo, or Sukhdeo, the founder of the fortunes of the Sengar house. He is said to have married Deokali, a daughter of Jai Chand, the last Raja of Kanauj, who fell before the Musalman arms in 1193 A.D. The southward migration, however, appears to be meaningless in the circumstances as narrated, nor can it be located by any assignable dates. The two marriages of the Rishi and Bisukh Deo with the daughters of Rajas of Kanauj are a suspicious duplication of what was probably a single event; and another tradition

* Kanar is now marked by a large deserted *khera* about two miles from the Jumna and not far from the present site of Jagamanpur in Jalaun. The Raja of Jagamanpur is the head of the Sengars and was once known as the Raja of Kanar Khera. Kanar gave its name to a pargana in the time of Akbar.

which makes Deokali the daughter of Raja Jai Chand by Ladmani, the daughter of the Raja of Sankaldwipa or Ceylon, as well as the founder of Deokali, by which name the pargana of Auraiya was known even as late as the time of Akbar, may account for the interpolation of the name of Ceylon in the Sengar annals. Furthermore, some Sengars assign this Deokali to the founder of their house and say she was the wife of Sringi Rishi. At any rate the Sengar occupation of the south-eastern part of the district may with approximate accuracy be dated in the early part of the 12th century A.D., when, like the Chauhans, the clan drove out the Meos and took possession of the tract. The chief representative of the Sengar Rajputs in the district is the Raja of Bhareh; others are the Raja of Ruru, the Raos of Bhikra and of Kakhauta, the Rawats of Kursi and the *zamindars* of Patti Nakhat and Puri Dhar.

Bhadaurias.

The Bhadaurias closely follow the Sengars in point of number and are represented by 7,161 persons, nearly half of whom live in Etawah tahsil. They came into Etawah from the Agra district, and, owing to the favour in which they were held by the later rulers of Dehli, are allowed precedence by the Chauhans of Partabner and Mainpuri. They do not appear to have been of much importance when the great Chauhan houses were established, and only rose into notice after the Etawah Chauhans had been the rulers of the whole country round about. It was not till the reign of Shahjahan that the Bhadaurias obtained the permanent hold which they still retain on much of the Chauhan territory. The early history of the clan is obscure, one tradition assigning their settlement in Bhadawar of tahsil Bah in the Agra district from Ajmer to the 7th century, while another states that the first Bhadaurias were Chauhans of Chandwar to the north of the Jumna, whence they were driven in 1246 A.D. The head of the clan is the Raja of Bhadawar, but the leading member in this district is Rao Himanchal Singh Bahadur of Barhpura, whose ancestor was expelled from his estates in Etawah for rebellion by the British Government in 1805. The small amount of property that remained to the family was subsequently sold, and the present title-holder receives as allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem from the Bhadawar estate.

Mingled with the Bhadaurias are a few communities of Dhakara Rajputs, who appear to have joined them in migration into the district. In 1901 they numbered 1,677 souls; all these are to be found in Etawah and Bharthana tahsils, and in former times long bore an unenviable reputation for robbery and dacoity.

Kachhwahas.

Kachhwaha Rajputs number 5,374 persons and are found in largest numbers in Auraiya and Bharthana; they are fairly numerous in Bidhuna, but scarce in Etawah. They are not found in compact bodies, but are scattered all over the eastern parganas, and do not appear to have entered the district before the seventeenth century. The Kachhwahas trace their origin to Kusha, son of Rama, the king of Ajodhya, one of whose descendants emigrated southwards and built the famous fort of Rohtasgarh on the Son river. After several generations they moved to Narwar, near Gwalior, where they ruled till 1129 A.D. One branch of the family founded subsequently the ruling house of Jaipur, and a descendant of that which remained at Narwar established himself at Lahar in Gwalior, the tract round which is still known as Kachhwahagarh. It is from this settlement that the Etawah Kachhwahas came; probably they originally took service as soldiers with the Doab chiefs. The family residing at Bela say that their ancestor Ajab Singh came from Kachhwahagarh in 1656 A.D., took service with the Sengar Raja of Ruru and through his master's influence obtained possession of Bela and the surrounding villages.

Gaurs.

Next in importance to the Kachhwahas are the Gaurs, numbering 4,017 persons, about 45 per cent. of whom reside in Auraiya tahsil. They say that they came from Rupur "in the west" as early as 650 A.D., and took up their quarters at Parsu, whence they expelled the Meos. They reclaimed much of the waste land and prospered so much that they included in their possessions the tract of country now comprised in Bidhuna and Auraiya tahsils together with the neighbouring parganas of Akbarpur, Rasulabad and Dera Mangalpur in the Cawnpore district. Their headquarters were at Malhausi, and they constructed 52 *garhis* or forts, amongst which Phaphund, Umri and Burhadana, as well as others, came subsequently into the hands of the Kayasth Chaudhris. The Gaurs ascribe their first great

defeat to the Banaphar heroes, Alha and Udal, at the beginning of the 12th century, and they appear never again to have attained to any importance. Possibly the defeat at the hands of Alha and Udal represents a general ousting of the clan by the Chandels, who hold a strong position in the Cawnpore district. Chandels to the number of 1,699 were enumerated in 1901 in Etawah, 1,468 of whom were in Bidhuna and Auraiya tahsils. Gahlots are found to the number of 876 in proximity to the Gaurs. They say they came here in the 14th century under the protection of Muhammad *bin* Tughlak and obtained from him, for services rendĕred, some 600 villages.

Pariha

The Parihars number 3,705 persons, nearly 80 per cent. of whom belong to tahsils Bharthana and Auraiya, and even here are largely restricted to the trans-Jumna tract. The chief Parihar stronghold was the old *taluqa* of Sandaus between the Chambal and Kūwari, the whole contiguous tract being known in Akbar's time as Parihara. The Parihars trace their descent to one Bilan or Belan Deo, seventh in descent from whom came Nahar Deo. From Nahar Deo was descended Sumit Rai, who early in the 11th century fled to the wild region known as the Pachnada, where the five rivers, the Jumna, Chambal, Kuwari, Sindh and Pahuj unite their streams, colonized it and gave it the name of Parihara. The head of the Parihars in the district is the Raja of Malhajini, though he has really no connection with those who have so long been established in Sandaus. This clan holds a few villages in Bharthana and Auraiya, the largest *zamindar* being the Lala of Harchandpur, who owes his title, wealth and position to intermarriage in fairly recent times with the Sengars. Always a desperate and lawless community, the Parihars during the earlier years of British rule harboured and employed the most successful gangs of thugs and dacoits to be found in the province. It was in Sandaus that Lieutenant Maunsel was murdered in 1822 when pursuing a gang of thugs.

Other put c

Of the other Rajput clans settled in the district, the numerically strongest are the Bais, chiefly in Bidhuna and Auraiya, and the Jadon, chiefly in Etawah and Bharthana. These are probably later immigrants, whose settlement is due to intermarriage with the other Rajput clans. There are also 2,128 Tomars, mostly in

Etawah and Bharthana; 2,737 Rathors scattered over all tahsils; and varying numbers of Sikarwars, Panwars, Chandrabansis, Raghubansis and Bargujars, with regard to whom no traditions survive.

Kachhis, Lodhas and Gadariyas.

The three castes with the next largest numbers of representatives are Kachhis 51,100, Lodhas 48,385, and Gadariyas 30,202. Kachhis are most numerous in Bidhuna and Etawah tahsils. Here as elsewhere they are a quiet, well-behaved and industrious part of the population, devoted to agriculture and the raising of the more valuable crops such as turmeric, opium and vegetables, though they by no means restrict themselves to these. The bulk of them belong to the Saksena and Kachhwaha subdivisions of the caste, the former deriving its name from the famous Buddhist city Sankisa on the borders of Farrukhabad and Etah, and the latter professing to be the off-spring of the union between a Kachhwaha Rajput and a woman of inferior caste and tracing their origin to Narwar. Lodhas, like Kachhis, are most numerous in Bidhuna, and to a less extent in Etawah, and rival that caste in agricultural skill. In this district the vast majority of them belong to the Jariya subdivision, while there are also some members of the Patariya and Mathuria branches. The origin of the names Jariya and Patariya is uncertain, but that of Mathuria is derived from the city of Mathura, presumably the ancient home of the race. Gadariyas are well distributed over all tahsils, though somewhat more numerous in Bidhuna than elsewhere; they are generally employed in cattle tending and sheep rearing.

Banias.

Banias numbered at last census 29,326 persons. They are found in large numbers in all tahsils, and no particular subdivision of the caste is well represented. Of those subdivisions recorded at the census Agarwalas amounted to 2,735, Kasarwanis to 1,241, Gahois to 943 and Umars to 874. According to their own account the Agarwalas derive their name from Agroha in Hariana. They claim to be descendants of Raja Ugrasen, the founder of Agroha, which was destroyed by the Muhammadans early in the 12th century. Ugrasen had eighteen sons, of whom 17 married daughters of Vasuki, king of the Nagas, while the eighteenth connected himself with the Gaurs. The seventeen

formed each a separate family and the descendants of the eighteenth became the spritual preceptors of the rest. For the most part the Banias, of whatever subdivision, are engaged in trade, but many of them have acquired considerable landed property.

The only other Hindu caste with over 20,000 members is the Kori; they amount to 27,401 souls. This number is fairly evenly divided between the different tahsils, but happens to be smallest in Bharthana. Of recorded subdivisions, the best represented is the Sankhwar. Koris are the weaver caste and are usually engaged in their hereditary occupation; but as this has gradually become more and more unprofitable they have taken to cultivation and general labour as a means of livelihood. Of castes with over 10,000 representatives, there are Kahars, Nais, Dhanuks, Kurmis, Dhobis, Kumhars and Barhais. The Kurmis are found for the most part in Bidhuna and Auraiya, where they form an important part of the agricultural population, while the rest are occupational castes occurring in every village in the district. The Kayasths, several of whom are important landholders, number 8,735, of whom 3,502 belong to Etawah tahsil. Their numbers include practically all the *patwaris* of the district and most of those persons whose duties are of a clerical nature. Other Hindu castes.

The last census showed representatives of 41 different Musalman castes in the district, while in the case of 434 persons no caste was specified. Only two of these castes, however, had over 10,000 members apiece, together making up 59·30 per cent. of the whole Musalman population. Four occurred in numbers exceeding 2,000, one exceeded 1,000, and five others amounted to over 500 in each case. But the remainder had, as a rule, very insignificant numbers, and none are of any importance. Musalmans.

In the first place come Sheikhs, of whom there were 16,281 representatives or 35·30 per cent. of the Musalman population. The great majority belong to the Etawah tahsil and mainly reside within the city. They belong to many subdivisions, but the most important of these are the Qurreshi and Saddiqi. Pathans come next with 11,070 representatives or 24·0 per cent. of the Musalman population: they are more equally distributed than Sheikhs, but like them are more numerous in Etawah than in the Sheikhs.

other tahsils; they belong for the most part to the Ghori, Lodi and Yusufzai clans. Saiyids number 3,401 souls, 40 per cent. of whom belong again to Etawah tahsil; and Mughals number only 415. There are only 106 Musalman Rajputs, and the other numerically strongest Musalman castes are Behnas or cotton carders, 2,210, half of whom are found in Bidhuna; and Julahas, 2,057, three-fourths of whom reside in Etawah. After them come Qassabs, Kunjras, Bhattiaras, Meos and Bhishtis.

Musalman families.

The most notable Musalman family and the largest number of Musalmans outside Etawah itself are to be found in those portions of Bidhuna and Auraiya which formerly belonged to tahsil Phaphund. Here a settlement was made early in the 16th century by one Saiyid Yusuf, also called Shah Jafar Bukhari, and his brother Saiyid Taiyub: the descendants of the latter are still to be found in Phaphund. Shah Jafar died, as is shown by the date on his tomb at Phaphund, in 1549 A.D. during the reign of Islam Shah. He was of the family of the celebrated Shah Jalal-i-Bukhari, who was seventh in descent from the Imam Ali Naki Alhadi. During his lifetime he formed a strong friendship for one Baba Sajhanand, said to have been a native of Totadari near Ajmer, and both have left a name for sanctity revered alike by Musalmans and Hindus. To this day the *atka* or pot of food prepared by the priests of Sajhanand's temple, now known as the *asthala* of Guru Dhvaj, is sent, in the first instance, to the *mujawar* or attendant at the tomb of Shah Bukhari; whilst every piece of cloth offered at the tomb of the Musalman is transferred to the *asthala*. Every year a large fair is held at the tomb. One of the family by name Padshah Khwaja attained to fame under Akbar. His father had married into the family of Khwaja Baha-ud-din Nakshbandi of Bukhara, and he himself was surnamed Sher Khwaja by Akbar, on account of his bravery. He served throughout the latter part of Akbar's reign, was received into favour by Jahangir and in the first year of Shahjahan was made a commander of 4,000; he died in 1627 A.D. on his way to Thatha in Sind, of which place he had been made the governor. His sons, Khwaja Hashim and Asad-ullah, also rose to considerable positions under Shahjahan. The

Saiyids of Etawah itself are descendants of Saiyid Jhaba or Jabba, one of the well known family of the Barha Saiyids of Muzaffarnagar. They obtained grants of land in reward for services from the Emperor Farrukhsiyar. They have numbered many able men among them and, though now reduced in circumstances, have still several representatives of local fame. The Sheikhs of Etawah are descendants of immigrants from Baghdad who first settled at Dehli and afterwards, in Akbar's reign, obtained the hereditary office of Qazi of Etawah, for which they still hold the patents.

Occupations.

The majority of the people are dependent more or less directly on agriculture for their means of support. The returns of the last census show that 69·8 per cent. of the population were agriculturists, which is somewhat above the provincial average of 65·4 per cent. and considerably above that of the western Indo-Gangetic plain. At the census of 1872 the proportion of agriculturists to total population was returned at 60·1 per cent.; and the increase is probably due to the inclusion under the head of agriculture of persons such as Chamars, who devote themselves to farming as well as general labour. The industrial population amounted to 13·3 per cent., which is about the average of the neighbouring districts but considerably lower than that of those further west. This class includes all those engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances, 37·61 per cent. being connected with the supply of food, drink and stimulants, and 25·04 per cent. being occupied in textile industries. Other classes were more scantily represented: 8·86 per cent. were devoted to wood and cane work, 8·52 per cent. to work in metals or precious stones and 7·29 to the manufacture of leather goods. Those who earned a livelihood by general labour other than agricultural formed 6·54 per cent. of the population and personal services accounted 5·63 per cent.; 1·28 per cent. had means of subsistence independent of any occupation, and 1·14 per cent. followed a professional career. The commercial population only amounted to ·73 per cent. of the whole, and ·92 were in the service of the Government.

Language.

The speech of practically the entire population is that known as western Hindi. The returns of the last census showed

that this language was spoken by 99·9 per cent. of the population. The remaining forms of speech are not indigenous and are spoken by immigrants; 16 persons spoke Pashto, 1 Mathi, 41 Gujarati, 141 Punjabi, 446 Rajasthani, 83 Bengali and 76 English. Western Hindi is split up into several subdivisions. That known as Hindustani or Urdu was spoken by 2·43 per cent. of the people, representing for the most part the inhabitants of Etawah city, while the bulk of the people spoke *Antarbedi*, or its variant called *Pachhar ua*, so called after the tract of that name. In the trans-Jumna portion of the district the dialect is known as *Bhadauri*, which is a form of Bundelkhandi, itself a branch of Hindi; it derives its name from Bhadawar, the home of the Bhadauria Rajputs. The vagrant tribes have a form of speech called *Pashto* or *Naton ki boli* or the speech of the Nats.

Literature and newspapers.

The district has at the present day no literature of its own, but two newspapers are published in the city of Etawah which have some local celebrity. The first of these is the *AlBashir*, an Urdu weekly, which is edited and printed at Etawah. It is professedly a journal for Muhammadans, and its opinions are opposed to those of the Arya Samaj: at the present time its circulation averages some 900 copies, but its influence is increasing. The second, a Nagri monthly, is known as the *Brahma Sarnasa*, which at the present time is edited by Pandit Bhim Sen, who was formerly an Arya journalist but is now opposed to the doctrines of the Samaj. Social matters generally form the subject of this publication, but political matters are occasionally treated; and although the circulation is estimated at about 750 copies, the publication does not always appear regularly.

Proprietary tenures.

Proprietary tenures in the district do not differ from those prevailing elsewhere in the province of Agra. At the present time there are 1,559 villages in Etawah divided into 4,446 *mahals*. Of the latter, 2,322 are owned in *zamindari* tenure and pay a revenue of Rs. 7,10,024; while 2,054 are held in perfect or imperfect *pattidari* tenure, the revenue assessed on them being Rs. 5,64,600; 70 *mahals* are *bhaiyachara* and pay a demand of Rs. 50,970. The number of *zamindari mahals* is largest in Auraiya, where it is 883; it is least in Bidhuna, where it does not exceed 237. The position of these two tahsils is

reversed as regards *pattidari* estates, for whereas in Auraiya there are only 313 such, there are no less than 888 in Bidhuna. *Bhaiyachara* estates are most numerous in Auraiya, where they amount to 35; there are 26 in Etawah tahsil, 9 in Bharthana, but none at all in Bidhuna. There is at present no *mahal* in the district owned exclusively by the Government, but of the whole number 9 are held free of revenue, the total area of revenue free land, included in these nine *mahals* and 289 petty plots being 10,868 acres.

Propriet-ary castes.

The chief landholding castes of the district are Brahmans and Rajputs; between them they hold nearly 78 per cent. of the area of the district, Brahmans owning over 43 per cent. and Rajputs just under 34 per cent. Brahmans hold more than Rajputs in every tahsil except Etawah, but the latter run them very close in Bidhuna: elsewhere Brahmans largely predominate. Next come, at a long interval, Kayasths, who possess 8·3 per cent. of the area of the district, and these are followed by Banias with 6·6 per cent. Kayasths have their largest possessions in Auraiya, the bulk of the area forming the property of the Chaudhris of Burhadana: in Etawah they hold 27,602 acres, but are unimportant in the other two tahsils. As in the case of Kayasths, the largest amount of land held by Banias is in Auraiya, and after that in Etawah tahsil, while in Bharthana and Bidhuna their estates are similar in extent to those of Kayasths. No other caste except that of Khattris, prominent amongst whom is Lala Brij Kishore of Etawah, owns an area in excess of 20,000 acres. Ahirs hold the small amount of 9,140 acres, Kurmis only 4,214, and Englishmen 2,127 acres, the remains of old indigo estates, entirely in the Etawah tahsil. All subdivisions of Musalmans possess but 23,217 acres between them. These areas, however, are inclusive of the large estates owned by single proprietors, and some of these are both extensive and pay large sums of revenue to the Government.

Raja of Partabner and other Chauhans.

Raja Hukm Tej Partab Singh of Partabner in the Etawah tahsil, the present owner of the Partabner estate, consisting of twenty-one villages and two *pattis* in Etawah assessed at Rs. 23,340 and six villages and five *pattis* in Mainpuri paying revenue Rs. 11,180, claims to be the head of the great

Chauhan clan of Rajputs, which for many centuries has been predominant in the districts of Etawah, Mainpuri and Etah. The early history of the clan is very confused owing to the mass of conflicting traditions. All the Chauhan chieftains claim descent from Prithviraj, the last Chauhan ruler of Dehli, who died in 1193 A.D. According to the local tradition Prithviraj was succeeded by Karan Singh, who lived in Indul, and his son, Hamir Singh, founded the city and fort of Rantambhor and fell in its defence. He left a son, Udham or Udham Rao, who had six wives and eighteen sons with nothing to give them. The sons accordingly, when they grew up to manhood, cast about them for new lands to occupy. At this time the tract of country now comprised in the districts of Cawnpore, Etawah, Mainpuri, Etah and Farrukhabad and the south of Agra was occupied by Meos, and Sumer Sah, one of the bravest of the sons of Udham, obtained a commission to bring the Meos into subjection. He collected a considerable body of followers, and departing from Nimrana in Alwar occupied the whole of the western parganas as the Sengars had already taken possession of those to the east. Sumer Sah is said to have brought 1,162 townships under his sway and to have made Etawah his capital, where he built the old fort on the left bank of the Jumna. He gave one brother, Brahm Deo, the feof of Rajaur, with the title of Raja, and another, Ajaichand, that of Chandaus or Chandwar. Eighth in descent from Sumer Sah came Partab Singh, who built the present fort of Partabner. Five generations later Gaj Singh, who died in 1683 A.D., divided his estates among his four sons, the eldest of whom, Gopal Singh, remained at Partabner, and was soon after stripped of practically all his possessions by the Muhammadans. Raja Dariao Singh, fourth in descent from Gopal Singh, held the estate at the cession of the district and was recognised as Raja by the British Government. He was succeeded by his son, Chait Singh, during whose time the estate was further reduced by extravagance, so that he left only eleven villages to his son, Raja Lokendra Singh. The latter was of weak intellect and was accordingly in 1855 placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Zohar Singh, who, for his services during the Mutiny, was rewarded with the grant of several

villages belonging to the Raja of Chakarnagar, a descendant of a brother of Sumer Sah. Raja Lokendra Singh died in 1886, and was succeeded by his son, Mohkam Singh. During his time the estate became very heavily embarrassed through extravagance and mismanagement, and eventually, owing to the Raja's misconduct, the title of Raja was withdrawn.* Mohkam Singh died in 1897 and the estate passed to his son, Hukm Tej Partab Singh, during whose minority the property is being managed by his mother. The title of Raja was restored on March 17th, 1909.

In connection with the Chauhan family of Partabner it is convenient to notice briefly the history of the Chakarnagar and Sahson *taluqas*. Both belonged formerly to the Raja of Chakarnagar, the foundation of the estate having been laid by Tilok Chand, one of the brothers of Sumer Sah, who obtained the title of Rawat. The first to assume the title of Raja was the fifth in descent from Tilok Chand, Chitr Singh. At the cession in 1803 the chieftain in possession was Raja Ram Bakhsh Singh, who persisted in retaining the semblance of semi-independent power besides harbouring thugs and dacoits. When a military force was despatched to secure the attachment of the estate, the Raja at once fled across the Chambal, but was subsequently admitted to settlement. In 1840 it was found that all the villages of *taluqa* Chakarnagar, except the village of the same name and Ganiawar, were in the possession of various members of the family who paid the Raja fixed rents, the aggregate of which, with the rental of Ganiawar, was equivalent to the state demand on the *taluqa*, leaving Chakarnagar alone in the possession of the Raja. *Taluqa* Sahson lying in the Chambal-Kuwari Doab was not included in British territory till 1806, when it was first settled with Raja Lachhman Singh of Chakarnagar. At the revision of settlement in 1840 claims were advanced to almost every village in both *taluqas*, which were at first strenuously opposed by the Raja. At the settlement of 1840 a decision was given in favour of the claimants, when they occupied the soil as a *pattidari* or *bhaiyachara* community, holding from a remote period and in a title which could not be proved to have been derived from the Raja; and against them,

* F. D. notification no. 37991, October 30th, 1893.

whenever the claimants' possession resembled a *zamindari* tenure and clearly derived from a grant of any of the Raja's ancestors. A *malikana* allowance of 18 per cent. on the assumed assets was allowed to the Raja in all cases where a subsettlement was made with inferior proprietors. In this manner eight villages of Chakarnagar and two of Sahson were settled with the resident proprietary body, and subsequently, at the Raja's own request, 13 more of Chakarnagar and 3 of Sahson were settled with the occupants as proprietors, subject to a similar *malikana* allowance. The estate flourished up to the Mutiny, when the Raja joined the rebels, followed by many of those in whose favour he had been ousted. His property was confiscated and the bulk was given to Zohar Singh, uncle of Lokendra Singh, then Raja of Partabner. This portion of it is now in the possession of the widow of Zabar Singh, son of Zohar Singh, and is under the Court of Wards. A similar fate befell the Rana of Sakrauli in Etawah tahsil; while his neighbour, the Rao of Jasohan, who obtained his title through the influence of the Raja of Bhadawar, and the Rao of Kishni both lost their estates through improvidence or mismanagement.

The Raja of Bhareh.

Raja Kehri Singh of Bhareh, who in 1900 succeeded to the title, derives his name from the fine old fort of that name near the junction of the Jumna and Chambal in tahsil Auraiya, and owns 13 villages and four *pattis* in the district, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 10,048. He is a Rajput of the Sengar clan, of whose reputed origin some account has already been given. In the third generation from Bisukh Deo, the traditional founder of the Sengar colony in the Doab, came Singan Deo, who married, first, a Chauhanin of Etawah, whose son founded the Bhareh house; and secondly, a Gaur lady, by whom he had six sons, the ancestors of the various families now represented by the Raja of Ruru, the Rao of Kakhauta, the Rawats of Kursi and the *zamindars* of Patti Nakkat and Puri Dhar. The Bhareh family continued to hold a considerable estate in pargana Auraiya at the cession of the district to the British Government. Until 1855 the property was managed by successive occupants of the *gaddi*, but from that year till 1870 it was kept under the Court of Wards; and when Raja Mahendra Singh died in 1871 without

issue the administration of the Court of Wards was continued on behalf of his widow Rani Baisni. Kunwar Rup Singh, the uncle of Raja Mahendra Singh, then sued for the title and, obtaining a decree in 1884, succeeded to the property and title. He soon became hopelessly involved in debt, and an attempt was made to save the estate by again taking it under the Court of Wards. The Raja, however, objected to the sale of any portion of the property, and was finally restored to the management in 1897; but the estate had become greatly reduced owing to the sale of villages in execution of decrees.

Raja of Ruru.

Raja Raghubir Singh of Ruru owns four villages and one *patti*, assessed at Rs. 2,457, in Etawah; and one village, paying a demand of Rs. 600, in Cawnpore. This branch of the Sengar family occupied the Bidhuna pargana, their headquarters being at Ruru on the banks of the Puraha. The last Raja in a direct line was Khushhal Singh, who was wounded at the battle of Dauri in Budaun in 1748 when fighting on the side of Qaim Khan of Farrukhabad against the Rohillas. He lived till 1775 and left an illegitimate son, Ghansham Singh, as well as several widows. After the cession, settlement was made first with his nephew, Himanchal Singh, then with one of the widows, and subsequently with Ghansham Singh; but the nephew appealed to the Privy Council and the settlement with Ghansham Singh was cancelled. Himanchal Singh, however, failed to establish his own claim, and in the absence of an acknowledged owner the property was placed under direct management. At the regular settlement engagements were taken from the village proprietors in thirty-one cases, while the remaining thirty villages were leased for 15 years. Himanchal Singh was eventually recognised as Raja, but soon afterwards died. His son Fateh Singh was implicated in the rebellion of 1857, his estates were confiscated and his son, Raghunath Singh, obtained but a small grant for maintenance. The present holder of the title succeeded in 1887.

Rao of Kakhauta.

The property of the Rao of Kakhauta in Auraiya tahsil amounts to two villages and three *pattis*, paying revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,022, but at the present time all but two *pattis*, with a demand of Rs. 1,137, are mortgaged with possession to others. The family is of the same origin as that of Bhareh, and, though of great

antiquity, has never attained any importance. Another branch of the Sengar clan is represented by Rao Chet Singh of Bhikra in Bidhuna. This is an offshoot of the Ruru house, and at the cession owned a considerable amount of land. Of late years, however, this has been greatly reduced and now only two *pattis* assessed to Rs. 69 remain. The Rawat of Kursi in the same tahsil is now a petty shareholder.

Rao of Bhikra.

Rawat of Kursi.

Other Sengar properties.

Raja Rup Sah of Jagamanpur in Jalaun, the head of the Sengar clan, owns a large property in the district, chiefly in Auraiya tahsil, consisting of ten whole villages and one *patti*, paying a revenue of Rs. 6,272. But some of the minor Sengar estates have now disappeared. The home of the Sengar chief of Patti Nakhat was of sufficient importance in the days of Akbar to give its name to a *mahal* in the *sarkar* of Kanauj, but the estate has now wholly disappeared, while a similar fate at a more recent date has overtaken the Sahar *taluqa*. The founder of this family was one Sadan Singh, a petty sharer in the proprietary right of the village of Mau. He made himself useful to the Oudh Governor, Almas Ali Khan, and his favourite, Raja Baramal; and through their influence and his own industry collected the nucleus of a *taluqa*, just before the cession of the district to the British. He next transferred his services to our earlier collectors, and for the aid rendered by him was not only confirmed in his possessions but also received a considerable reward. When the collector was ordered to negotiate a loan with the utmost promptitude for the exigencies of the army in the field, Sadan Singh rendered essential aid, and between himself and Udai Chand of Kanauj subscribed nearly a *lakh* of rupees. During the time of his successor, Chandan Singh, ruin came upon the house. Originally consisting of 158¾ villages, the estate passed unscathed through four settlements at a gradually increasing assessment. In 1831, 8½ villages were lost, and in 1838, owing to the inability of the Raja to pay his revenue, he was sold up and the remainder fell to the Government for the nominal amount of Rs. 10. Chandan Singh was succeeded by his son, Chhatar Singh, who did good service in the Mutiny, and managed to recover a fragment of his father's possessions, including their home of Sahar. But this was again lost by

Sahar taluqa.

Chattar Singh's son, Tej Singh, whose son, Digbijai Singh is a dependant of the Malhausi family. The latter is connected with the family of Sahar. As early as 1808 Sadan Singh laid claim to hold Malhausi on a fixed revenue, and in the following year Chandan Singh presented a similar application. Neither of these petitions, however, was allowed, though Malhausi and its adjacent villages were incorporated in the Sahar *taluqa*. Mahipal Singh, brother of Chhatar Singh, managed to save Malhausi and some 19 other villages from the wreck of the estate by paying up the arrears due on them, and his descendants still own them. The present head is Thakurain Jas Kunwar, who pays an annual revenue with cesses of Rs. 25,167, all the property being situated in Bidhuna tahsil.

Malhaus

Rao of Barhpura and the Kamait taluqa.

Rao Himanchal Singh Bahadur of Barhpura is a Bhadauria Rajput, but he now holds no estate. At the cession the Kamait *taluqa*, extending from the Agra border to the village of Kandhesi Ghar in Bharthana, was occupied by a colony of Bhadaurias and included 56 *mahals*. The head of the clan at the time was Narendra Singh, Rao of Barhpura, who in 1802 was permitted to engage as a farmer for the *taluqa*. In 1804, however, he broke out into open revolt, and in February 1805 was outlawed and expelled, a village settlement being made with the resident proprietors, who by degrees were admitted to full proprietary rights. In 1840 the village of Barhpura was settled with the family of the ousted chief, but even this was subsequently sold, and the title holder lives on the charity of his kinsmen in Agra.

Raja of Malhajini.

Raja Parbal Partap Singh of Malhajini in tahsil Etawah is a Parihar Rajput, but he has no connection with the members of the clan established in Sandaus. According to the account given by the Raja, the family is descended from the Raja of Mandawar, near Jodhpur in Marwar, by name Jangjit. Expelled thence by the Rathors, it emigrated first to Gwalior, and thence to Sarsair near Hamirpur, where it acquired a considerable extent of territory. This estate, however, was broken up when Raja Maha Singh was killed in a fight with the Raja of Panna. His son, Dip Singh, fled to Sidhpura, near Rampura in Jalaun, and Dip Singh's son married in turn the daughter of the Rana of

Sakrauli in Etawah and the daughter of the Kachhwaha Raja of Lahar in Gwalior. With the aid of some money borrowed from Raja Jagat Singh of Tirwa he purchased eight villages in 1813 and assumed the title of Raja, which continued to be borne by his successors, though not recognized by the Government. His son, Bejai Singh, married a daughter of the Bisen Raja of Bhinga in Bahraich and died in 1867. He was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title, during whose minority the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards, being released in 1888. Parbal Partap Singh was educated at the Etawah High School and afterwards at the Wards' Institute, Benares. He married the daughter of Raja Sheo Pal Singh of Murarmau in Rai Bareli; and in 1889 the title of Raja was formally confirmed to him. The Raja is an honorary munsif for the parganas of Etawah and Karhal, the latter being in the Mainpuri district.

Other landholders and leading families.

Among the other large landholders and leading families of the district the first place is held by the so-called Rani Kishori of Lakhna in tahsil Bharthana. The family was originally one of a large colony of Kanaujia Brahmans, who accompanied the Rajput immigrants as *purohits*, and worked their way from small beginnings to the position of large landowners. The colony is said to have been founded by two leaders, Mahesh and Ganesh. The latter, when the Subaran Brahmans of Manikpur Bisu in Etawah tahsil were still in possession of the *chaurasi* granted them by Sumer Sah, began to acquire land by squatting or by taking up farms of revenue on engaging to pay arrears. The first well known member of the family was Khuman Singh, who had the title of Rao, whence or when acquired is not known. The *taluqa* of Dalipnagar was settled with his father, and he himself was permitted to engage for it in 1815. When next heard of, his *taluqa* seems to have contained 40 villages. He was, however, remarkable for improvidence and recklessness; and, though he was personally very popular with the district officials, their influence could not prevent the alienation of nearly all his property. The estate fell to ruin in the famine of 1837-38; and at the settlement of 1840 the Rao preserved only a *malikana* allowance of 18 per cent. in

six villages. His son, Jaswant Singh, who had been on bad terms with his father during the latter's lifetime, obtained the title of Raja, the distinction of a C.S.I. and a grant of five villages free of revenue for life, for services in the Mutiny. This formed the nucleus of an estate, which was rapidly added to. Raja Jaswant Singh died in 1894. His son, Balwant Singh, was imprisoned for a long time on a charge of murder, and was disinherited by his father, the will providing that the property should descend to Rani Kishori, Jaswant Singh's second wife, and after her to her daughter and daughter's descendants, unless Balwant Singh left a son. In the latter event the whole estate was to go to this son on his attaining the age of eighteen years, the widow receiving thenceforth only a maintenance allowance. Balwant Singh died leaving a minor son, Narsingh Rao. Though disinherited by his father, Balwant Singh inherited a considerable estate from his aunt Musammat Adhar Kunwar which passed on his death to Narsingh Rao. The latter, however, was a mere child and his mother, who acted as his guardian, appears to have been hopelessly plundered by her own servants, with the result that in 1908 the whole estate was ordered to be sold by auction in execution of a decree for Rs. 1,75,000. Thanks largely to the exertions of Narsingh Rao who, though still under 16 years of age, had begun to take affairs into his own hands, a loan was arranged with Lala Brij Kishor, the decree holder was paid off and the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards. This took place in July 1909, and it is anticipated that about half the property will have to be sold to liquidate the loan though sufficient should be saved to bring in an annual income of eight or ten thousand rupees. Meanwhile the estate of Jaswant Rao has been capably managed by Rani Kishori. Additions too have been made to it and these have been recorded in the name of her daughter's son, Lala Raghubans Rao. The annual revenue and ceses now amount to Rs. 19,350, in addition to the five revenue-free villages, the nominal demand on which is Rs. 12,650. Rani Kishori denies that Narsingh Rao is the son of Balwant Singh and litigation appears inevitable as soon as the latter attains his majority.

Chief among the Kayasth landholders of the district comes Chaudhri Ram Narayan of Burhadana in tahsil Auraiya, who is one of the wealthiest men in the district. The family is of the Sribastab family and Dusara *al*, and traces its origin to one Udai Karan, who emigrated from Ajodhya to the court of Prithviraj of Dehli. Having shewn himself to be both brave and clever, he was sent with a force to Phaphund to chastise the Meos, and in 1191 A.D. succeeded in obtaining a formal patent for a tract valued at half a lakh of rupees, with the title of *chaudhri*. Pokhar Das, the son of Udai Karan, was confirmed in the office of hereditary *qanungo* of Phaphund and received further emoluments from the Musalmans; while various members of the family added to their wealth in the service of the Chauhans of Etawah. The property of Chaudhri Ram Narayan at present all lies in Auraiya tahsil, and is assessed to a total demand of Rs. 34,755, including cesses, so that he is the largest revenue payer in the district. Of the families whose estates have been acquired in more recent years the principal is that founded by the well known money-lender, the Bhutele Brahman, Kishan Baldeo. The family resides at the village of Birari in tahsil Etawah, and the present head of it is Bhutele Shiam Behari Lal. The property is scattered over tahsils Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya; and the revenue demand assessed on it, including cesses, amounts to Rs. 19,775. The well known family of Khattris in Etawah, the present head of which is Lala Brij Kishore, was founded by the ancestor of Dilsukh Rai Sacha, the banker so eminent for his integrity and wealth during the 18th century. The family continues to conduct a large banking business, but it has amassed a large landed property, which is assessed to a revenue demand of Rs. 18,003 and lies for the most part in tahsils Etawah and Bharthana. Among other large revenue payers in the district may be mentioned Musammat Rajendra Kunwar of Harchandpur in Bidhuna, who pays Rs. 21,005; Chaube Binaik Rao of Andawa, assessed to Rs. 20,603; Tiwari Hardeo Singh of Bhainsaul, with a revenue of Rs. 12,105; Tiwari Kali Shankar of Kudarkot, who pays Rs. 11,113; and Sahib Rai Pathak Sheo Sahai of Etawah, Rs. 10,986.

Cultivating castes.

The chief cultivating castes are Brahmans, Rajputs, Ahirs, Chamars, Kachhis and Lodhas: these at last settlement held 22·94, 18·39, 14·34, 10·7, 6·66 and 5·37 per cent. of the cultivated area respectively. There is no reason to suppose that these areas have substantially changed during the last thirty years. The returns indicate that very large portions of the land are in the hands of the less industrious castes. Brahmans and Rajputs predominate in every tahsil of the district, but Kachhis and Lodhas, who are the most industrious cultivators, are found in greatest strength in Etawah and Bidhuna. Ahirs are chiefly met with in the numerous hamlets which have sprung up and are rapidly increasing in the district, for this caste prefers a locality where there is waste land, for the sake of the pasturage for its cattle. They are also much more nomad in their habits than the other castes, more ready to emigrate and fond of living, two or three families together, in some out of the way place. As cultivators they are on a level in industry and skill with Rajputs and Brahmans, who in this district, though far behind Kachhis and Lodhas, are moderately industrious and skilful. The only other caste which cultivates a noticeably large area is the Gadariya. Gadariyas are found in every tahsil. After them come Musalmans, Kayasths, Banias, Telis and Dhanuks.

Cultivating tenures.

Of the total holdings area 49·3 per cent. is in the hands of tenants-at-will and 35·65 per cent. in those of tenants with declared occupancy rights, while 11·4 per cent. is tilled by proprietors themselves, the small remainder being held either revenue-free or by ousted proprietors. Compared with the figures of the last settlement, there have been marked changes, for in 1874 no less than 57·04 per cent. of the cultivated area was in the hands of occupancy tenants as against 23·15 per cent. in those of tenants-at-will and 11·24 per cent. tilled by proprietors. No less than 61 per cent., however, of the area now held by tenants-at-will is in the hands of those who have been in cultivating possession for over twelve years: and if this area be added to that in which tenants have declared rights, it is found that occupancy rights exist in as much as 65·9 per cent. of the area of the district. This area compares very favourably with the figures of other districts. Among tahsils Bidhuna comes

first in this respect, no less than 72·5 per cent. of the holdings area being in the hands of tenants with declared rights or of those who have held for over twelve years. Next is Bharthana, where the proportion is 66·4 per cent, and last is tahsil Auraiya with 62·4 per cent. On the other hand proprietary cultivation is highest in Auraiya, the percentage of land tilled by the proprietors themselves being 15·1 per cent. as against 11 per cent. in Bharthana and a little over 9 per cent. in Etawah and Bidhuna. The proportion of proprietary cultivation in Auraiya appears always to have been the highest in the district, the percentage at last settlement having been 16·53. But comparison between the figures of the settlement and those now prevailing is vitiated owing to the inclusion in the tahsil in 1891 of a large portion of the old pargana of Phaphund, in which the proportion of proprietary cultivation appears at last settlement to have been the smallest in the district. It is possible that the fall in this area in Bidhuna from 11·65 to 9·6 per cent. is due to the same cause. In Etawah there has been substantially no change, while in Bharthana there has been a small increase.

Rents. Rents in this district are almost universally paid in cash and not in kind, only 766 acres being returned as grain-rented in 1908. Rents vary according to the locality and nature of the soil, the presence or absence of irrigation, the form of tenancy and to some extent the caste of the cultivator. There is not, however, any recognized custom by which certain castes pay lower rents than others. Rajputs and Chamars pay the lowest rates of rent, while Kachhis and Lodhas pay the highest. In the case of Rajputs the lowness of the rate is chiefly due to the fact that the tenants of this caste are in most cases kinsmen or members of the same family as the proprietors under whom they hold; while in the case of Chamars the lowness is explicable on the ground that they have generally to content themselves with the worst land. Brahmans usually pay a higher rate than Rajputs, but one lower than the all-round average. The Kachhis alone pay a distinctly higher rate than other castes; but this is, in part at least, due to the fact that they generally cultivate the better portions of the land, where they raise the more valuable crops: and the same is the case, though to a less extent, with

Lodhas. The assertion that low castes pay a higher rental than high castes is to some extent supported by the prevailing rates paid by Ahirs and Chamars. The former are nearly always found paying a high rent, while Chamars often pay an even higher rate, although the all-round rate on the land held by them may be lower than that paid by other castes because Chamars have as a rule to content themselves with the worst land.

Rental incidence.

At last settlement the average rent paid for each acre of cultivation was Rs. 3-15-2. Occupancy tenants holding 57·04 per cent. of the cultivated area paid Rs. 3-14-11, and tenants-at-will paid Rs. 3-15-8 on 23·15 per cent. The relation between the two classes varied to some extent in the different tahsils. In Bidhuna, where the occupancy area rose as high as 68·01 per cent., there was an actual difference in favour of tenants-at-will amounting to 3 per cent., while elsewhere, even in pargana Phaphund, where the occupancy area was relatively greater than in Bidhuna, the rate paid by tenants-at-will was higher by a similar amount. The rental also varied in different parts of the district and ranged, for occupancy tenants, from Rs. 4-8-3 in Bidhuna to Rs. 3-7-11 in Auraiya; while for tenants-at-will the highest rates were Rs. 4-6-1 in the former and Rs. 3-10-5 in the latter tahsil. The general incidence too on the whole rented area was highest in Bidhuna; next came Phaphund, followed by Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya in that order.

Rise in rents.

These, however, were recorded rents, and they were by no means unreservedly accepted by the assessing officers. Mr. Neale, the assistant settlement officer, remarked that "rent as found recorded in the village papers can hardly be called more than a distant and capricious index of the full value of the soil." From an investigation of the enhancements that had taken place during the years previous to 1873, Mr. Crosthwaite, the settlement officer, found that owing to various causes the rent of land had risen between 30 and 40 per cent. since 1840. The rise was general, but by no means regular. In the trans-Jumna portion of Etawah it was said to have been no less than 51·5 per cent., while in Bharthana it did not exceed 8·5 per cent. When the settlement was made, rents had only been enhanced in 40 per

cent. of the cultivated area, whether by suit or on change of tenants or by consent of parties, the new all-round rate on such land being Rs. 4-2-10 per acre; and the settlement officer considered it fair to assume that rents which had not been enhanced at all or only in a small degree would rise to the same extent above the old rates as those which had already been enhanced. He pitched his assessments accordingly. Since 1874 rents have risen everywhere. The process in Phaphund and Bidhuna appears to have been very rapid, for within three years of the proclamation of Mr. Crosthwaite's enhanced demand the increase in rent was nearly double the amount of the enhancement in the revenue demand assessed upon those parganas. In Bharthana the process was fairly well advanced by the same time, but in Etawah and Auraiya little change was observable. In 1908 the all-round rate paid by tenants of all classes was according to the returns no less than Rs. 5·44 per acre compared with Rs. 3·96 recorded at the settlement. This represents an enhancement of 37 per cent. Occupancy tenants with declared rights paid a rate of Rs. 5·04, while tenants without declared rights, including those who held for over twelve years, paid a rate of Rs. 5·73 per acre. The highest rates are obtained in Bidhuna, where occupancy tenants pay Rs. 5-8-11 and non-occupancy tenants Rs. 5-14-7 per acre. The all-round rates are nearly equal in Etawah and Auraiya; but, whereas occupancy tenants pay Rs. 4-13-5 an acre in Etawah and Rs. 4-9-6 in Auraiya, tenants without declared rights pay Rs. 5-9-9 in Etawah and Rs. 5-10-7 in Auraiya. Bharthana holds an intermediate position, the occupancy rate closely approaching the district average with Rs. 5-0-3 and the non-occupancy rate being Rs. 5-13-4 per acre. These figures serve to show the large enhancement that has taken place in rates since the settlement of 1874; but entire reliance cannot be placed on them partly owing to the existence of a certain amount of concealment and partly owing to the fact that the sums levied by the canal authorities in the shape of owner's rate are often exacted by landlords from the tenants. As illustrative of the rise in rentals during the currency of the settlement it may be remarked that no less than 130,862 acres of land were sublet in 1908: these were rented at Rs. 9,23,140, the average rate being

just over Rs. 7 per acre, ranging from the high figure of Rs. 7-15-0 in Bidhuna to Rs. 6-9-0 in Auraiya.

Condition of the people.

The general conclusion arrived at in 1874 regarding the mass of the people in the district was that they were well off, and that there had been considerable improvement in the condition of the tenantry during the previous thirty years. *Zamindars* themselves were agreed that their tenants were better clothed and better fed than they were at the time of Mr. Gubbins's settlement in 1840; and there were many signs that the people as a whole were more peacable and better educated. There is nothing to show that the improvement has not continued during the last 35 years. The extension of canal irrigation that has taken place, the improvement in the means of communication and the increase of the areas under the better classes of crops have combined to raise the standard of comfort; and the resistance offered by the people to famine and the general air of prosperity that obtains in the district betoken a higher degree of comfort. The Brahmans and Rajputs who form so large a proportion of the cultivating body, whether as petty proprietors or as tenants, are said to be all comfortable and in many cases very well off. Their high caste has given them a greater power of resistance to their landlords; and the expansion in the area held under statutory rights indicates that the tenant body as a whole have not suffered from the pressure of population on the soil. The lower castes, on the other hand, have probably fared worse; they have generally to content themselves with worse land than their brethren of higher castes, or, as in the case of Kachhis and Lodhas, to obtain good land at very much higher rents; and they are usually hampered by want of capital to farm it to the best advantage. The unskilled and general labourers have fared somewhat better. There is normally no lack of work and wages have risen: in the two chief towns of the district, mills have sprung up and employment is plentiful at a fair rate of remuneration. The district has never been one of those in which extensive measures of fiscal or other relief have been required. It entered on a period of prosperity with Mr. Gubbins's settlement in 1840; and the prosperity with a few set-backs has continued since. Etawah owes much to that distinguished officer, Mr. A. O. Hume,

C.B., for many years collector of the district; it was largely owing to his influence that even the Mutiny disturbances left so slight a mark upon it, and his name still lingers gratefully in the memories of the people. Its internal peace has never been since disturbed, and at the present day the condition of the population may fairly be described as one of prosperity and contentment.

CHAPTER IV.

Administration and Revenue.

The district is in the charge of a magistrate and collector, who is subordinate to the commissioner of the Agra division. The staff usually consists of a joint magistrate, two full-powered deputy collectors and one deputy or assistant collector with less than full powers. There are also four tahsildars and, for the municipality of Etawah, a bench of four honorary magistrates, invested with second class powers; while Raja Parbal Partap Singh of Malhajini is an honorary munsif for Etawah as well as the Karhal pargana of Mainpuri. The judicial courts consist of those of the district and sessions judge of Mainpuri, whose jurisdiction extends to Etawah, the subordinate judge of Mainpuri and the munsifs of Etawah and Phaphund. The latter munsifi comprises the tahsils of Bidhuna and Auraiya, while the other two tahsils fall within the munsifi of Etawah. The remaining civil officials include the civil surgeon and his assistants, the district engineer, the superintendent and deputy superintendent of police, the sub-deputy opium agent and the postmaster. Besides these the executive engineers of the Etawah and Bhognipur divisions of the Lower Ganges canal and their staff have their headquarters at Etawah, though their duties extend beyond the limits of the district.

District staff.

As at present constituted, the district is divided into four tahsils, each of which is conterminous with a pargana of the same name. But the arrangement is the outcome of a considerable number of changes. The district as it stood in 1801-2 comprised large tracts of the present districts of Agra, Mainpuri, Muttra, Aligarh, Etah and Etawah; parganas Firozabad, Sadabad Sahpau, Khandauli, Raya, Joar, Mursan, Mat, Mahaban, Hasangarh, Gorai, Husain, Tuksan, Hathras, Jalesar, Khalilganj, Mohariya, Daryapur and Sonai being placed under the collector of Etawah, who made the first settlement. In 1804 these parganas were

Formation of the district.

transferred to Aligarh and Sikandra Rao was added to them from Etawah, but in 1811 Sauj was received from Farrukhabad. In 1816 parganas Faizpur, Badaria, Bilram, Soron and half Marahra were transferred to Aligarh, and during the same year large transfers were made to Agra, while in the following year Kuraoli was handed over to Etawah from Farrukhabad. In 1824 the district was broken up into four collectorate jurisdictions. The Mainpuri portion remained under the collector of Etawah, who resided at Mainpuri. Parganas Phaphund and Sakatpur, together with *taluqas* Bela, Sahar, Ruru, Airwa, Ramain, Takha and Kudrel, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,72,916, were placed under a deputy collector resident at Bela. Parganas Etawah, Dehli, Dehli-Jakhan, the first division of Lakhna, Barhpura, *taluqas* Sandaus, Dalipnagar, and Partabner, and the estates held *huzur tahsil*, paying revenue to the amount of Rs. 6,95,270 were put in charge of another deputy collector, who took up his quarters at Etawah; and parganas Sakit and Kuraoli, with *taluqas* Etah and Rajaur, in those of a deputy collector residing first at Sirhpura and subsequently at Patiali. The subdivision of Etawah was superintended by the collector of Etawah, and those of Bela and Sirhpura by that of Farrukhabad. In 1837 further changes took place: the parganas of Sahawar-Karsana, Etah Sakit and Sirhpura from the Patiali sub-collectorate and Kuraoli, Shikohabad, Ghiror, Sauj, Karhal, Kishni-Nabiganj, Bhongaon, Alipur Patti and Manchhana from the Mainpuri and Etawah sub-collectorates were formed into the Mainpuri district, while the remainder of the Etawah and Bela sub-collectorates, with the exception of Tirwa Thatiya (transferred to Cawnpore in 1815) and portions of Sanrikh and Sakatpur, were included in the district of Etawah, which thus comprised Bibamau or Dehli-Jakhan, Etawah, Ramain,* Barhpura or Janibrast, Lakhna, Auraiya, Phaphund and Bela. This arrangement, which was sanctioned in 1840, remained in force for 17 years, when the last great series of changes took place. In 1858 a great portion of Bibamau and Dehli-Jakhan was transferred to Mainpuri, while the remainder was transferred to Etawah,† which also received Patti Kamait

* Called after the village of the name, north of Bharthana.

† *Taluqa* Jasohan was annexed to Etawah in 1809.

from Janibrast and portions of Ramain and Lakhna. Part of Ramain, the Chakarnagar and Sahson *taluqas* which had been transferred to Lakhna from Janibrast, part of Lakhna, and part of Airwa-Sakatpur went to make up the new pargana of Bharthana. Pargana Bidhuna absorbed part of Bela, portions of Airwa-Sakatpur from Farrukhabad, part of Ramain and the Sahar and Sahayal* portions of Phaphund; while Phaphund was made up of the bulk of the old pargana of the same name together with villages from Bela and Ramain. Lastly pargana Auraiya, also called Dalelnagar, included the old *mahals* of Patti Nakhat, Deokali, Shaiganpur and Parihara or Sandaus, together with the Bhareh portion of Janibrast. The only subsequent alteration made in this distribution was effected in 1894, when the Phaphund tahsil was broken up, its northern portion being handed over to Bidhuna and its southern portion to Auraiya, the railway being taken as a rough dividing line.

These changes have had the effect of much confusing the details of fiscal history; and at last settlement it was found impossible to verify the figures of revenue for the various tahsils owing to them. The settlement officer, however, was of opinion that those which he had been able to procure were substantially accurate for the district as a whole and faithfully represented the fiscal history of Etawah. The greater part of the district belonged to the provinces ceded to the British by the Nawab Wazir on November 10th, 1801. From that date until February 28th, 1803, these provinces were managed by a temporary commission under the immediate control of the Governor General in Council. In March of the same year the revenue administration was entrusted to the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, Mr. W. O. Salmon being appointed first collector and Mr. Cunynghame first magistrate of Etawah. The first settlement was really that of 1801-02 or 1209 *fasli*. It was based on the demand accounts delivered in by the subahdar, Almas Ali Khan, to the Governor General and the Board of Commissioners at the cession; compared with the accounts of the actual revenue receipts for the four previous years taken from the offices of the *chaudhris* and *qanungos* or given in by the large *taluqdars*, and with reports of surveyors

Fiscal history.

* These *taluqas* had been annexed to Phaphund in 1809.

sent out during the year, who collected their information by word of mouth from the *patwaris* and cultivators. The total sum assessed was Rs. 18,68,324, but this scarcely ranks as a regular settlement.

First triennial settlement.

The first regular settlement was made for three years in 1803 by Mr. W. O. Salmon: but it did not apply to *taluqas* Sahson and Sandaus, which were not then included in the district. The only particulars remaining with regard to it are very few and derived from later records. The great instruments in the assessment appear to have been the *taluqdars*. They were called upon to give in a statement of their collections from the villages in their estates: this they seem to have done, as well as to have aided with their knowledge in determining the revenue to be derived from the estates of smaller proprietors. Sadan Singh of Sahar held 150 villages paying nearly two *lakhs* of rupees: the Ruru Raja paid Rs. 55,000: Patti Kamait Rs. 34,000; and the Dalipnagar *taluqa* nearly as much. Besides these, there were numerous smaller properties such as those of Chakarnagar, Jua, Daulatpur, Burhadana and Koheta. The district, however, appears at the time to have been in a very impoverished condition, partly owing to drought and partly to Maratha raids, and it is reasonable to suppose that the recovery of the revenue was attended with great difficulty. The total sum assessed amounted to Rs. 13,24,113.

Second triennial settlement.

The revenue of the second settlement made in 1805-06 was Rs. 13,04,686, including Rs. 3,001 on account of Sahson which in the interval had been occupied; while Sandaus was farmed to Raja Madho Singh, a connection of Daulat Rao Sindhia. The officer who conducted the settlement appears to have been Mr. Salmon, though his name is not traceable in the existing records. A number of letters survive in which the state of the district is set forth as it was in 1808, when the accounts were being prepared for the third settlement for submission to the Board of Commissioners sitting at Farrukhabad. From these letters it appears that the district was in a very disorganised and impoverished state, that it was thinly inhabited, and that there was much room for improvement by means of a better system of cultivation and the introduction of superior crops. As regards the revenue itself the collector wrote that it had been run up to a ruinous extent,

"through an inconsiderate rivalship at the time of the triennial settlement, when, in order to prevent other claimants from getting their *taluqas*, they (the *taluqdars*) offered a much larger sum than the estates could have yielded without all sorts of oppressions and exactions from their tenants." This applied to the parganas of Phaphund, Etawah and Lakhnà in particular. "I have reason to believe", he continues, "that with the exception of the large *taluqas* . . . the individual profits which the smaller *malguzars* derive from their lands, after payment of the Government dues, fall short of ten per cent. on their revenue even in favourable years, of which they have not enjoyed many since the cession of the territories." One of the obstacles in the way of settlement was the difficulty of obtaining good security on any terms. Every *malguzar* had to give this to the amount of one-fourth of his revenue, and he was compelled to pay a heavy premium in order to procure a surety ; while, when balances occurred, the collector proceeded summarily and with the greatest rigour against the sureties. Parts of the district hardly acknowledged the British authority at all. Sahson was held by Raja Lachhman Singh of Partabner, who was very disaffected ; and as regards Raja Madho Singh, who held Sandaus, the revenue had literally to be coaxed out of him; "had the usual processes been adopted, not a *kauri* of revenue would have been collected, not an inch of land possessed". The state of *Putti* Kamait was similar. Even the *amil*, Almas Ali Khan, had to use a military force to collect the revenue; and it was not until one had been sent by the British and the *taluqdar*, Narendra Singh, expelled, that any of the demand was forthcoming. Another refractory personage was Chhatarsal of Thatiya ; he attempted to evade payment and was not brought to reason until he had been attacked and his fort levelled to the ground by an army under Lord Lake in person.

Third triennial settlement, 1809—1[illegible]

The exhortations of Mr. Salmon, in view of the third settlement, to discourage " competition and extravagant offers", and his disclaimer of the Board's advice to adopt a *rasadi* or progressive assessment if he could not get an immediate increase with the remark that " I affirm most positively that neither the lands nor population nor means of this district admit of such a measure",

appear to have left the Board of Commissioners unmoved. They did not share his apprehensions, were not satisfied with his explanations, and, in June 1808, sent Mr. W. Batson to supersede him. That officer carried out the third triennial settlement and ended by increasing the demand to Rs. 14,48,801; to which some Rs. 10,000 must be added on account of Sandaus. The Board appear to have been well pleased. In some cases they seem to have doubted the expediency of the enhancement; on the other hand they were not satisfied with the *taluqdari* arrangement, on the ground that the intervention of the *taluqdar* between the Government and the cultivators prevented the same amount of revenue being derived from each village, as would have been derived by direct engagements. They recommended that the village allotments of the revenue in *taluqas* should be left open, with a view to the revision of the assessment "in the event of the future emancipation of the *zamindars*", a principle which was accepted by the Governor General in Council. Of the justice or otherwise of the settlement, there are now no means of judging. Mr. Batson went through the laborious task of personally inspecting each of the principal estates he had to assess, but he succeeded in arousing the wrath of the *taluqdars*, notwithstanding remissions allowed by the Board. Madho Singh of Sandaus refused to move though he was nominally expelled, and it was only through the use of great persuasion and personal influence that he was induced to permit the establishment of a police station to overawe the thugs and dacoits of his ravine stronghold. The endeavour to make a settlement with the village *zamindars* in his *taluqa* was at first unsuccessful, and negotiations, which, however, fell through, had to be opened with Madho Singh with a view to restoring him to his position of *taluqdar*.

Fourth settlement, 1812 to 1816.

The promise that was made by Regulation X of 1807 of a permanent settlement based on the revenue in existence at the expiry of the third settlement was ultimately cancelled by Regulation IX of 1812, the Court of Directors having refused to confirm it. In considering the portions of the district to which the permanent settlement might be extended, the Commissioners appointed to report upon the matter had recommended *taluqas* Sahson, Sandaus and Kamait, not on account of their being fairly

assessed, but because of the turbulent character of the inhabitants. Regulation IX of 1812 prescribed a revision of the existing revenue "on the principle of leaving to the proprietor a net income of ten per cent. on the revenue, exclusive of charges of collection". This revenue was to remain fixed for ever in the case of those estates which "might be in a sufficiently improved state of cultivation to warrant the measure, and on such terms as Government should deem fair and equitable". For those estates which did not come up to this standard, a temporary settlement for five years was ultimately determined upon. This, the first quinquennial settlement, was carried out partly by Mr. Batson and partly by Mr. Dawes. The revenue was fixed at Rs. 14,57,031, the total being about the same as that of the third settlement. The *jamas* of Kamait, Chakarnagar, and Sahson were raised considerably; an addition was also made to those of Dehli-Jakhan, Phaphund and Bela; but Etawah and Lakhna were both relieved by a reduction of the demand.

Fifth settlement, 1817 to 1821.

There is little to record concerning the fifth settlement, otherwise known as the second quinquennial settlement. The revenue fixed amounted to Rs. 14,63,375; Etawah, Lakhna, Phaphund and Bela all being subjected to a small increase. The year 1818 was a year of drought and scarcity, and great difficulty was met with in collecting the revenue. This was particularly the case in Lakhna and Kamait, while elsewhere Banjaras, on their way to join the British army, had devastated the country through which they passed. One half of Lakhna had come under direct management, which resulted in a considerable loss of revenue; and in the other half, comprising tne first division of the same pargana, there were only five estates which were not the property of the Government. In Etawah pargana many villages had been farmed, and even then many of the farmers failed to meet their engagements. Many of the proprietors hesitated to come forward or take any part in the management of their estates; and there appears to have been some difficulty in preventing even the cultivators from abandoning their holdings. Land seems to have greatly depreciated in value. All the first five settlements are called in the older records "account settlements". Tenders were invited and taken for the next term of three or five years as the case might be.

There was no measurement, no attempt to ascertain what th land was worth, except by inviting competition and obtaining information from the *taluqdars* and from Governmen servants.

The sixth settlement, 1822 to 1838.

By Regulation VII of 1822 an attempt was made to substitute an elaborate and scientific system for the rough and read methods hitherto practised; and the sixth settlement of the distric was made by Mr. Boulderson in December 1822. It too was a quinquennial settlement, but it was extended for a term of fiv years in 1827, and subsequently extended again for another term till the first regular settlement under Regulation IX of 183 should be completed: in all it ran a course of 16 years. From the records of the settlement of the Jua *ilaqa* in Phaphund, this settlement appears to have been practically a *ryotwari* settlement The rent of every tenant was fixed by Mr. Boulderson, and lease were given for the same period as that for which the revenue wa settled: no distinction was drawn between occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will, the rents of all being fixed on the same scale The unit of measurement was the *pakka bigha*, a square of a line of twenty links, each containing five *haths*, which correspond with the *bigha* still in use in 1874. The highest rate of rent found prevailing was Rs. 4 a *pakka bigha*; but the rates commonly used by Mr. Boulderson in inferior villages were Rs. 3 for the best, Rs. 2 for the second and Re. 1-8-0 for the worst land. In addition to the fixation of rent rates, some effort was made to calculate the average amount of produce. Mr. Boulderson say that he was told by a *zamindar* that a *pakka bigha* of the bes land would yield 15 maunds of wheat or barley. This estimat was set aside as too high, and one furnished by a respectable *qa* put it at 5 or 6 maunds. From his own enquiries Mr. Boulder son thought that the best land yielded between 9 and 11 maunds and that, taking the average price of wheat at 30 *sers* for rupee, the value of the gross produce of a *pakka bigha* of the be land would be worth about Rs. 8. The total revenue fixe amounted to Rs. 14,65,059: Etawah, Dehli-Jakhan, Bela an Phaphund were raised a little; a reduction of Rs. 10,000 wa given to Lakhna, but in the other parganas the revenue was le as before. The settlement, therefore, made on the whole ve

little appreciable difference to the district, which was already overassessed.

Working of the settlement.

The year 1825 was a very bad one, and the district suffered in a special degree from drought. The first pargana that fell into arrears was Lakhna in 1828; it was followed by Etawah in 1830, and Dehli-Jakhan in 1832; the rest appear to have weathered the storm until the great famine of 1838, when the whole district fell into arrears beyond all hope of recovery. In 1840 the outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 15,25,089 or over one year's revenue. The large *taluqdars* were ruined almost to a man: in spite of the utter impossibility of realising rents from the cultivators, of which the authorities were well aware, the *taluqdars* were pressed for their revenue, and, on their inability to pay, their estates were put up to auction. Bidders or purchasers there were none; and the Government bought in their properties for absurdly small sums and subsequently settled them with the resident cultivators, who were little removed from the status of mere cultivators and generally impoverished, on condition of their paying the balances. When Mr. Gubbins took up the settlement of the district in 1839 he found it terribly depressed. The population had been sensibly reduced by starvation and emigration; village sites had in many cases been deserted; land had been thrown out of cultivation, and rents had fallen. The parganas that suffered most appear to have been Etawah and Barhpura. As regards the former the fact of overassessment was amply shown, according to Mr. Gubbins, by the great "degree of poverty and wretchedness among the ryots, of abandoned and ruined villages and want of means in the landholders: in the extraordinary balances of the two past years (1835 and 1836): in the great number of estates recently sold and purchased by Government; in the unwillingness of parties to come forward to accept transfers for arrears: in the unusually large extent of abandoned land, and in the large number of villages held in direct management". In Patti Kamait Mr. Gubbins describes the assessment as having been exorbitant: "the villages were more deserted, and the agriculture exhibited greater signs of impoverishment than in any other pargana." In Sandaus, "the villages were half deserted and exhibited every trace of poverty". As regards

Phaphund and Bela, their condition, Mr. Gubbins wrote, "with the exception of the villages of *taluqa* Ruru and Dehgaon, was, when they came under settlement, highly deplorable. The people were depressed and impoverished in the extreme, the villages generally in a lamentable state of desertion, and one-fifth of the cultivated area abandoned." Dehli-Jakhan, Lakhna and Auraiya, however, had fared better; though in Lakhna the people were said to be exceedingly poor and to have been in a condition of absolute dependence on their landlords for seed, for implements, and for almost the necessaries of life. The hopeless breakdown of the settlement as a whole is amply shown by the extent of the outstanding balances in 1840.

Seventh settlement under Regulation IX of 1833.

The seventh settlement of the district was made in 1839 by Mr. Gubbins, under Regulation IX of 1833. The state of the district was very bad when Mr. Gubbins took up the work of assessment. Writing in 1841, he says "The district is generally believed, and I think with justice, to have been one of those most severely afflicted by the famine of 1837-38. That the population had been very sensibly reduced is abundantly evident from the still deserted houses and abandoned lands, as well as from the general fall of rents throughout the district. This latter fact sufficiently indicates the competition, not of cultivators for land, but of landholders for ryots: and it will, no doubt, require the lapse of many years to replace the population that has been swept away". The result of Mr. Gubbins' settlement was to reduce the revenue by 10·5 per cent. Into his methods of assessment it is unnecessary to enter: they were the same as, though less elaborate than, those of the settlement which followed. Soils were demarcated and standard rates were framed; and the assets of the individual villages were computed on the basis of those rates. The revenue finally assessed on the district as it now stands was Rs. 12,48,078; and the assessment, according to Mr. Crosthwaite, was on the whole a very fair one. "It was," he says, "at first .... not worked without some little difficulty, but there was no general overassessment." "After the mistakes made in distributing the revenue on individual villages had been corrected, it was apparently collected without difficulty." The pargana that suffered most was Auraiya. It did not receive any

benefit from the Ganges canal, and the ravine country in the south had been more desolated by the famine of 1837-38 than any other portion of the district. Mr. Gubbins calculated that a year or two would suffice to bring the land which had been thrown out of cultivation again under the plough and assessed the villages with that view. This was a mistake, for the population that had been lost was not only not made good, but some of the inhabitants that remained actually migrated to the canal-irrigated tracts. Moreover Auraiya suffered from the disturbances of the Mutiny more than any other portion of the district; and it was the only pargana in which balances of revenue had to be remitted. Over the whole district, however, so great was the general improvement owing to the increase in irrigation and the rise of prices and other causes, that by 1870 the assessment had in many cases become light, and at the next settlement of the district, notwithstanding the reduction in the percentage of the assets taken, it was found possible to make a moderate enhancement.

Settlement of 1870—73.

Operations for the last settlement of the district commenced with the demarcation of boundaries, a matter which was as far as possible disposed of prior to the commencement of the survey. The latter, which began in the cold season of 1868 and lasted, owing to financial difficulties and other causes, till 1872, consisted of an ordinary field to field plane-table survey on the scale of two *jaribs* to an inch, the standard *bigha* being four-sevenths or more accurately ·569 of an acre. This was carried out by selected *amins*, under the control of *girdawars* and *munsarims*, who were supervised by the assistant settlement officers. Great attention was paid to the inspection of the work, more especially on the spot, while the work was in progress, and every care was taken to have the boundaries of villages accurately drawn. The field books were written up by the *patwari* along with the field measurement; and when both it and the map were completed, they were sent into the office and submitted to a searching comparison. When finally passed as correct the field book was passed on to the statistical department, where the detailed information required for assessment was abstracted. The systematic inspection of the villages by the assessing officers did not commence until about half the district had been measured,

Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite began work with pargana Phaphund in the cold season of 1869; this was completed in the following year, as also Bidhuna, while Mr. W. Neale, the assistant settlement officer, inspected Bhart'hana. Finally in 1871-72 Mr. Crosthwaite finished Auraiya and the portion of Etawah which lies beyond the Jumna, and Mr. Neale worked in the cis-Jumna portion of the latter tahsil. From October 1872 until the final close of operations in April 1874, Mr. W. Neale had independent charge of the settlement, which he conducted to a conclusion. The first step taken in the work of assessment was to accurately classify the soils; for it was found that both natural and artificial soils were recognised. The system pursued by both officers was substantially the same, but it differed in small particulars. Generally the artificial distinction was found to coincide very closely with the natural quality of the soil; and where it was otherwise, Mr. Crosthwaite followed the natural quality rather than the artificial difference, unless there was clear evidence that the latter had most influence on the rent; while Mr. Neale gave throughout somewhat more prominence to the artificial classification. The demarcation of the soils was carried out by both officers at the time of inspection. For the actual purpose of assessment, rent rates were searched for both at the time of inspection and after; and standard villages were noted down as exemplars. This task was rendered somewhat arduous by the uncertain value of the *kachha bigha*. Except in the cis-Jumna portion of Auraiya, in which the village and standard *bigha* almost corresponded, the *kachha bigha* was found to vary not only from village to village, but from field to field. In poor land, or if the land was purposely given at low rates, the measurement or estimate of the *kachha bigha* was very lax. If the land was very good or the tenant deserved no consideration, two *bighas* appear to have been called three, and in one village it was found that as a rule as much as four *kachha bighas* went to the standard *bigha*. This difficulty was avoided in the pargana first assessed (Phaphund) by an attempt to arrive at rates by an arithmetical process. The rentals of a large number of villages were corrected by rating all *sir* and *muafi* lands up to the average rate paid by tenants, and by then selecting those which, by comparison with the rates of leases

that had been raised and with what had been learnt of the prevailing rates, appeared adequate. In other parganas it was found that there were generally a number of villages where the tenants knew their rents field by field: these rates were used for application to the various *hars*, and checked by reference to *sir* lands in which partition had been recently effected and the rates fixed by arbitration, or to tenants' lands in villages chosen as standards; while great assistance in the determination of rates was derived from the accounts of Court of Wards' estates, and of the estates of large landholders, whose rents were known to be kept up to date. It has already been shewn in the preceding chapter that not only was there a *prima facie* reason to expect a large rise of rents, but that these had actually risen over the district between 30 and 40 per cent. The enhancement had, therefore, to be consolidated as a part of the rent. The rent rates finally evolved for the purpose of assessment were those which were found to be paid by *bona fide* tenants, and which were believed to represent the real rent of the land at its then existing value. They were very similar for like soils in each pargana, although they had been deduced independently and by somewhat different methods: and, so far as they could be compared with those existing at the previous settlement, the rent rates of the best land appeared to have remained stationary or to have been but little enhanced. The areas, however, to which such higher rates were applied had increased largely, and it was from this cause that the corrected rental of the district was so much larger than it was thirty years before. The recorded rentals were condemned as on the whole false, not only because of low rates entered against *sir* and similar land, but because of the large amount of concealment.

The recorded rental for the district amounted to Rs. 20,16,161. Proceeding from this, the settlement officer found it necessary to make a correction of 8·29 per cent. for nominally rented land, bringing the assets up to Rs. 21,86,373. The assumed rates applied to the area accepted for assessment produced a sum of Rs. 26,35,274, or 30·70 per cent. in excess of the recorded rental. Of this amount, approximately 7 per cent. was estimated by the settlement officer to be due to the concealment of

The revenu[e]

rents actually taken, leaving some 15 per cent. to be recovered from the tenants by enhancement of rents. The share taken as revenue was Rs. 13,27,651, representing 50·38 of the assumed rental, the general result being an increase of 11·44 per cent. on the old revenue. Increases of revenue were made in every pargana, but, as will be seen from the table given in the appendix, the extent varied in different parts.* The average demand over the district was Rs. 2-6-9 per acre of cultivation, ranging from Rs. 2-13-5 in Bidhuna to Rs. 2-1-4 in Auraiya: but the actual increase of revenue was least in Bidhuna and highest in Etawah, the rate in the latter only amounting to Rs. 2-5-2. The amount of revenue credited to the canal, that is, the increase of revenue that was directly due to difference in the rent rate caused by canal irrigation, was estimated at Rs. 37,420.

Character of the settlement.

Compared with that obtaining in contiguous districts, with similar advantages and settled about the same time, the incidence of the new revenue in Etawah was on the whole not severe. In Cawnpore the incidence fell at Rs. 2-8-4 per acre and in Mainpuri at Rs. 2-1-4; while in the latter district the excess of the assumed over the corrected rental amounted to as much as 35 per cent. or 5 per cent. higher than the excess in Etawah. Two opposite questions, however, arise with regard to the settlement. The first is whether the enhancement was really adequate, considering the enormous improvement that had taken place in the means of communication, the growth of population, the extension of cultivation and irrigation and the rise of prices: and the second is whether, when all these considerations had been given due weight, the fact that Mr. Gubbins had described the district thirty years before as in a highly distressed and impoverished condition, and the fact that the Government had meanwhile reduced the proportion of the assets to be taken from the *zamindars* from two-thirds to one-half, did not make the demand really excessive. The increase of cultivation over the district since 1840 was found to amount to 20·99 per cent. but, as Mr. Gubbins had taken account of the area of new waste in assessing, this increase could have had but little influence on the rise in assets. On the other hand, great importance

* Appendix, table IX.

must be attributed to the increase of 13·26 per cent. in the area of irrigation, and to the extension, under its influence, of the area devoted to the more valuable crops, such as sugar, indigo and wheat, of which no precise estimate can be formed. Moreover the fact that population had grown from an average of 394 to one of 476 persons to the square mile, could not but have had a most far-reaching effect on the value of land: and in addition to this there had taken place a rise of at least 40 per cent. in the prices of produce. From these combined causes, it was estimated that the rent of land had been enhanced between 30 and 40 per cent., during the currency of settlement. As the rent rates chosen for purposes of assessment were evolved after much consideration and were selected because they represented the then fair letting value of the land to *bona fide* tenants and no higher ones could be found prevailing over any area sufficient in extent to justify their adoption as the basis of assessment, the adequacy of the revenue fixed could not be seriously disputed. The valuation moreover obtained by the application of these rates to the area under assessment was closely similar to that obtained in Cawnpore and in Mainpuri. It has, however, been already seen that the estimated rental, on which the settlement was based, exceeded the recorded rental demand, after all adjustments had been made, by some 15 per cent. If the assessments, therefore, were to be justified, it could only be on the assumption that rents which had from some cause or other not been enhanced at all or enhanced only in a small degree up to the time of settlement, would be levelled up in the near future to the standard of the selected rates. Mr. Crosthwaite himself intended his assessment to represent half the mean rental during the whole term of the settlement, and did not expect the actual rental to reach the assumed rental until 15 years or half the period of settlement had passed.

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During the year 1900 inquiries were set on foot regarding the incidence of the demand with a view to the resettlement of the district at the expiration of the term of the current assessments in 1903; and the working of the settlement can be best illustrated from the results of the discussion that then ensued. The collector in 1900 was of opinion that in 423 villages the

percentage of assets taken as revenue was unduly light; that it was normal in 374 villages; but that the remaining 767 villages were over-assessed, the percentage taken as revenue in 79 of them being over 70 per cent. of the assets. The inquiries of the commissioner, however, elicited the fact that proprietary cultivation had been inadequately valued by the collector; and that only in 175 villages of the district had tahsildars ever found any difficulty in collecting the revenue. The commissioner accepted the estimate of the collector that rents were concealed in the district to the extent of some Rs. 50,000, that being the amount recovered by landlords from tenants on account of the canal dues, known as owners' rate; and was of opinion that a resettlement of the district would result in an enhancement of the demand by some Rs. 30,000. The Board of Revenue, however, reviewing the opinions of the commissioner and the collector, pointed out that the prevailing cultivating castes in the district were Brahmans and Rajputs; that high caste ordinarily implies low rents and very frequently a great power of resistance against enhancement; and that the rentals rejected for concealment of rent at settlement may perhaps have been in many cases rejected only because they did not fit in with the settlement officer's set of rates. The recorded rental on 482,158 acres of tenant land in 1900 was found to be Rs. 24,25,311, the incidence per acre being Rs. 5·03. This incidence the Board accepted as a probably correct one; but were prepared to agree that occupancy rents might be enhanced by Rs. 17,998. Adding this amount, the Rs. 50,000 of concealed rents suggested by the commissioner, and Rs. 10,000 on account of *siwai* to the recorded tenants' rent and the valuation of the assumption areas at the incidence on tenants' land, they computed the assets of the district at Rs. 28,95,955. The existing demand, including Rs. 75,000 on account of owners' rate, amounted to Rs. 13,98,700 or 48·30 per cent. of those assets. Thus, if a full half-asset demand were taken, the revenue might be enhanced to Rs. 14,47,977 or Rs. 49,277 above the existing demand including owners' rate. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, however, was less sanguine. He was of opinion that a rate higher than Rs. 4·50 per acre could not be applied to assumption areas and

that a deduction of 5 per cent. should be made for short collections. The Board accepted these propositions, but added to them a deduction of 10 per cent. on the assumed rental of proprietary cultivation and for improvements, reducing the estimate of Rs. 28,95,955 to one of Rs. 27,51,910. As half of this sum was Rs. 13,75,955, their final conclusion was that the resettlement of the district would result in a minimum loss of revenue to the Government of Rs. 22,500 per annum. They also found that there were only a few villages in which relief appeared to be necessary ; these might be individually dealt with. They therefore recommended an extension of the term of settlement for ten years ; and to this the sanction of the Government was obtained in the same year. On the whole therefore it may be said that the assessments concluded in 1874, though heavy at the time, have not, except in a few cases, proved burdensome to the district since. Between 1881 and 1890, when rents, according to the anticipations of the settlement officer, were levelling themselves up to the standard required by the assessments, the revenue balances outstanding at the end of the year averaged only Rs. 8,060, and this average was swollen by large outstanding demands in 1880-81, 1888-89 and 1889-90. From 1891 to 1900 the annual balances amounted on the average to Rs. 18,123, but this period includes the famine year of 1897 when large sums were subsequently remitted and two other bad years in 1891 and 1893. Normally the revenue has been over the whole district collected without trouble. And it must be admitted that some inequalities of assessment are practically inseparable from any system of land settlement.

Cesses.

In addition to the regular revenue demand the usual rates are levied, apart from the owners' and occupiers' rates paid on lands irrigated by the canal. These include now only the ten per cent. local rate, which dates from 1871 when the various old rates imposed for the upkeep of schools, roads, post-offices and the like were consolidated and received the sanction of law. The amount thus realised in 1907-08 is shown in the appendix.*

Police.

For the purposes of police administration the district was until the year 1909 divided into 19 circles with an average area

*Appendix, table X.

of 89 square miles each. These circles were as far as possible allocated with regard to tahsil boundaries, but some of them included a few villages belonging to revenue subdivisions other than those in which the station itself was situated. In Etawah tahsil there were stations at Etawah, Jaswantnagar, Basrehar, Baralokpur and Barhpura, the jurisdiction of the *sadr kotwali* extending over a considerable rural area in addition to that of the city of Etawah. In tahsil Bharthana there were stations at Usrahar, Bharthana, Bakewar and Sahson; in Bidhuna, at Airwa, Kudarkot, Bidhuna, Bela, Chhachhund and Sahayal; while in Auraiya the police stations were located at Dibiapur on the Bidhuna border, Phaphund, Ajitmal and Auraiya. This arrangement, however, has now been modified. A scheme for the reorganisation of the police force of the district was made in 1905, and to this effect was finally given in 1909. Under this scheme four stations have been abolished, and an outpost established at Ekdil in tahsil Etawah. The circles of Basrehar and Baralokpur have been amalgamated and a new station will be built at Chaubia in Etawah tahsil; while those of Airwa and Usrahar have been similarly combined, a new station being proposed at Umrain. In tahsil Bidhuna the circle of Kudarkot has been merged in those of the Chhachhund and Bidhuna and the Sahayal circle has been partitioned between Bela and Dibiapur. There are now fifteen police stations in the district with an average area of 113 square miles apiece and an average population of 53,786 souls.

Police force.

The police force of the district is under the control of the superintendent of police, subordinate to whom are a deputy superintendent, a reserve inspector, one prosecuting inspector and two circle inspectors. The regular civil police force consists of 27 sub-inspectors, 17 head constables and 167 men posted at the various stations, and 8 sub-inspectors, 11 head constables and 65 men in reserve at Etawah. The armed police comprises two sub-inspectors, 20 head constables and 119 men. These are all employed at headquarters with the exception of those who are detailed for treasury guard at the various tahsils in the district. The municipal police force, including 19 men of all grades, is now confined to those employed at Auraiya, the place of the

Etawah municipal police having been taken by the regular police, who provide 5 head constables and 84 men for the watch and ward of the city. In addition to these there are the Act XX town police, 39 men in all, the road police force of 74 men, and the village *chaukidars* numbering 1,433. The road police patrol the provincial roads to Farrukhabad and Mainpuri, and also those connecting Etawah with Agra, Bhind, Bela and Auraiya and Auraiya with Bela and Phaphund.

Statistics of criminal justice and cognizable crime for each year since 1892 will be found in the appendix.* From these it will be seen that the commonest offences are petty theft, burglary and receiving stolen property. In addition to these dacoities are of frequent occurrence. Though there are no criminal tribes in the district proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871, there are some Kanjars and Bahelias of criminal propensities resident in the Etawah, Bakewar and Bharthana circles. The Kanjars occasionally indulge in dacoity and highway robbery, and the Bahelias are expert burglars. Besides these, wandering criminal tribes, generally Haburas, visit Etawah from time to time, and the period of their stay is usually marked by a succession of offences against property, ranging from petty theft to serious dacoity, which are with difficulty brought home to them. The inhabitants of the district themselves, however, are in many cases addicted to dacoity of a professional type. In such cases armed violence is of frequent occurrence, firearms being easily procurable from the residents of Gwalior territory on the southern border. Cattle theft is a form of crime which is widely prevalent; and the Ahirs of the district are in this respect a particularly criminal caste. They have numerous relations and communications in contiguous districts, especially in Mainpuri; and stolen cattle are passed on from one hand to the other in a manner which makes pursuit always extremely difficult and detection of the real offenders in many cases impracticable. Offences against the public tranquillity are not ordinarily numerous, nor are crimes affecting life. Still the volume of crime is apt to increase in years of scarcity, and on such occasions vigorous action against bad characters Crime.

* Appendix, tables VII and VIII.

under the preventive sections of the law becomes necessary.

Infanticide.

In former times the practice of infanticide was undoubtedly prevalent in parts of the district, especially among the Bhadaurias and other Rajputs of high descent. The first repressive measures were undertaken after the introduction of Act VIII of 1870, and in 1871 all the Rajputs of the district were proclaimed.* These measures were at first only tentative, and it was not till 1876, after a revised memorandum had been drawn up by the Local Government on the subject of female infanticide, that definite steps were taken to proclaim selected clans or families. In 1888 it was determined to hold a census of male and female infants in order to test the working of the Act. There were at this time 1,978 families of Bais, Bhadauria, Chauhan, Kachhwaha, Sengar, Brahmangaur, Chamargaur, Parihar, Gahlot, Panwar and Rathor Rajputs proclaimed; but the census embraced all the families belonging to these clans to the number of 3,621. After the returns of this census had been exhaustively examined, it was determined to withdraw a large number of families from the operations of the Act, and the families and villages of the suspected clans were divided into five classes. The first class included villages already proclaimed which it was thought advisable to retain on the register and affected 832 families in 19 villages. In the second class were placed 1,145 families, the residents of 48 villages, which were now exempted; while 279 families in 9 villages which had been exempted in 1878 were reproclaimed. The fourth class comprised 1,349 families in 111 villages which were already exempt and were allowed to remain so; while in the case of 316 families in seven villages suspicion of the practice of infanticide was sufficiently strong to justify their retention on the register until the regular census had been taken in 1892-93. All the Brahmangaurs, Chamargaurs, Parihars, Gahlots, Panwars and Rathors fell into the second and fourth classes and thus became finally exempted; while of the Bais only 11 families in the village of Kamait came within class V. Since 1892 the provisions of the Act have been from time to time withdrawn from families and villages, as they have been found to satisfy the series of tests regarding the

* Notification No. 83-A, August 28th, 1871.

proportion of infant males to females laid down by the Government. In 1905 there were only 15 villages under supervision, and of these 13 were recommended for exemption, leaving only Bawain and Kachhari on the proclaimed list. Lastly, in accordance with the orders issued in that year all infanticide establishments were withdrawn from the district, and these two villages were left subject only to close supervision, the results to be investigated after five years.

Jail. There is one jail in Etawah. It is situated close to the railway station in the civil lines, and is a third class jail capable of accommodating 332 prisoners. During the year 1907 the average daily population of the jail was 261 prisoners, of whom five were women. The labour exacted from the prisoners is similar to that in other jails and consists of oil-pressing, mill-grinding and the like. The manufacture of matting, *darris* and similar articles is carried on when there is a demand on the jail for those articles.

Excise. The history of excise administration in Etawah is similar to that in other districts and presents no peculiar features. Up till the year 1864 the system adopted was that of farming tracts of varying extent to native contractors. But in that year the distillery system was introduced into the district. In 1878 the modified distillery system was applied to the whole district. Two years later, owing to smuggling from Gwalior territory, the trans-Jumna tract was brought under the out-still system, and at the same time the extension of this system to the rest of the district was contemplated, if it should prove a success in that portion. In 1882 the experiment of farming out the tahsils in three farms was tried; but in the following year the ordinary distillery system was reintroduced, two distilleries being started at Etawah and Phaphund. In 1884 an attempt was made to improve the control of the sale of country liquor in the trans-Jumna tract by selling separately the rights of manufacture and vend in the portions of Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya, situated beyond the river; but little advantage seems to have been derived from the attempt. Five years later it was found that only one of the sanctioned number of stills was ever worked, and that the output of liquor was very trifling. Since 1899 no

change in the excise system in force in the district has taken place: the whole has been under the ordinary distillery system, with the exception of the small tract beyond the Chambal which is served by liquor manufactured in an outstill at the village of Birauri, tahsil Auraiya.

Revenue.

Statistics of excise revenue since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* The receipts from country spirits from 1877 to 1886 averaged annually Rs. 16,404, the highest figure being Rs. 24,961 in the last year. In 1887 there was an increase in the average receipts to Rs. 25,480; but the rest of the decade between 1887 and 1896 was marked by a large fall in the income, the average for the period being only Rs. 14,705. In 1892 the small sum of Rs. 6,612 only was obtained. During the ten years ending in 1906 there has been a remarkable increase, the income from country liquor having been no less than Rs. 29,429 on an average every year. The highest sum recorded is that of 1904, when Rs. 44,875 were obtained. Though the rise is in part due to the enhancement of duty the actual amount of taxed liquor consumed has increased. From 1877 to 1886 the average consumption was returned at 6,843 imperial gallons. In the succeeding decade, in spite of an abnormally low demand for liquor in 1891, an average of 7,640 gallons was consumed and between 1897 and 1906 the figure rose to 10,188 gallons, the highest recorded in any one year being 13,924 gallons in 1904. At the same time the number of retail shops for the sale of country spirits has continuously been reduced; for whereas between 1877 and 1886 an average of 65 were open every year, only 52 were open between 1887 and 1896 and 47 between 1897 and 1906. Over 99 per cent. of the income from the sale of country liquor is derived from the distillery tract, the receipts on account of the solitary outstill at Birauri having averaged but Rs. 31 annually between 1897 and 1906.

Tari.

The fermented liquor known as *tari* and obtained from the juice of the palm tree is consumed to a small extent in the district. The right of sale is generally farmed, for a fixed period, to a contractor who was allowed in 1908 to maintain 66 shops. The revenue derived from this source is about Rs. 2,000 annually.

* Appendix, table XI.

No hemp drugs are manufactured in Etawah and the sale is confined to imported products. In former days *ganja* of the *pathar* variety from Gwalior was largely consumed; but, as in other districts, its place has been almost entirely taken by *charas* imported from Hoshiarpur. The average sales of *ganja* from 1892 to 1896 were 280 maunds and of *charas* 14 maunds. In 1896 the duty on *ganja* was enhanced and the sale of this drug fell to 58¼ maunds, as compared with 253 maunds in 1895. During the ten years between 1897 and 1906 the consumption of *ganja* has averaged but 7½ maunds, while that of *charas* has risen to over 29 maunds. *Ganja* sells at Rs. 12 per *ser*, while the price of *charas* ranges up to Rs. 30 per *ser*, the duty being Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 respectively. There is also a considerable demand for hemp in the form of *bhang*, imported by licensed vendors from Saharanpur and Farrukhabad, the average consumption from 1892 to 1906 having been 113 maunds. In 1908 there were 77 shops open for the retail sale of hemp drugs in the district. Prior to 1897 drugs were imported by licensees direct and the only source of revenue was the license fees: these averaged Rs. 10,855 between 1892 and 1896. In 1897 a bonded warehouse was instituted at Agra, and in this all the *ganja* and *charas* destined for Etawah has to be lodged. The license fees are usually sold by auction for three years and have more than doubled since 1897; for during the decade ending in 1906 they have averaged Rs. 23,988. On one occasion, in 1901, the receipts amounted to no less than Rs. 49,121. **Hemp drugs.**

A small amount of opium is consumed in the district. Poppy is grown in Etawah and a little smuggling occasionally takes place from Gwalior; so that offences against the Opium Act of 1878 are of not infrequent occurrence, the average number of cases annually detected by the police being 16 between 1898 and 1907. The amount of opium sold appears to have slightly increased: for the ten years ending in 1886 it averaged 18·70 maunds, and for the succeeding decade it rose to 23·5 maunds. Between 1897 and 1906 an average of 24·18 maunds has been sold. There were in 1908 nineteen shops licensed to sell opium by retail in the district. The average total receipts for the ten years ending in 1886 were Rs. 7,285; but there has been a marked **Opium.**

increase since 1889. During the decade from 1887 to 1896 the receipts averaged Rs. 9,820 annually, and between 1897 and 1906 they have amounted to Rs. 10,246. Opium was formerly sold at Rs. 17 per *ser* to the vendors and retailed at four or five annas per *tola*; but the price has been enhanced to Rs. 20 per *ser* with effect from April 1910.

Income-tax. The collection of income-tax under the present system dates from the introduction of Act II of 1886: this differed from the Income-Tax Act of 1870 and the License Tax-Act of 1878 in that it took no account of incomes derived from agriculture. The only important modification that has taken place since 1886 has been the exemption of incomes of Rs. 1,000 and under according to the law of 1904. Statistics of licenses and collections since 1891, both for the whole district and for the various tahsils and the city of Etawah, will be found in the appendix.* The average receipts for the five years preceding 1904 were Rs. 33,715 paid by 1,050 assessees, while after the introduction of the new law the average receipts have fallen to Rs. 27,800, and the number of persons assessed to 473. Of the various tahsils Etawah pays the largest amount of the tax, and after it comes Auraiya.

Registration. For purposes of registration the district is divided into four sub-districts, the boundaries of which are conterminous with those of the tahsils. The district judge of Mainpuri is the registrar, and at each of the sub-offices at the headquarters of the tahsils is stationed a departmental sub-registrar. During the five years ending in 1908 the average number of documents registered in the district has been 2,731, the average value of the property affected being Rs. 13,71,940. The average receipts during the same period amounted to Rs. 6,259 as against an average expenditure of Rs. 3,247. The heaviest work is done at the Etawah office, and next to this comes Auraiya.

Stamps. A table given in the appendix shows the annual income derived from stamps since 1891†. Stamp duties are collected under the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899) and the Court-Fees Act (VII of 1870). The total receipts from stamps of all kinds in 1870-71 were Rs. 37,296, and twenty years later this had risen to Rs. 83,330. There has been a remarkable expansion in the

* Appendix, tables XIII and XIV. | † Appendix, table XII.

income derived from stamps during the last ten years, for between 1897 and 1906 this has averaged Rs. 1,08,034: of this sum 23·45 per cent. was derived from non-judicial stamps and the remainder from the sale of court-fee stamps, including those used for copies. The average annual charges for the same period were Rs. 2,454.

Post-office.

The postal arrangements of the district are now wholly under the control of the imperial authorities. The district *dak* no longer exists, though as late as 1900 there was still one district *dak* office located at Airwa Katra in Bidhuna tahsil. From the list given in the appendix it will be seen that there were in 1908 altogether 36 post-offices, including the head office at Etawah, 12 sub-offices and 23 branch offices. The number has been greatly increased during the last thirty years, and all the most important villages are now provided with a post-office. The mails are carried as far as possible by rail, while in the interior the distribution is effected by means of runners.

Telegra

The main telegraph line of the district runs alongside the East Indian Railway, and at each station there are telegraph offices for the receipt of telegrams. There are combined post and telegraph offices at Auraiya and Etawah city. Telegrams received at these are despatched direct to the central office at Agra, to which place there is a through wire.

Munic palitie

Local self-government is represented in this district by the municipality of Etawah, several Act XX towns and the district board. The town of Auraiya was formerly administered under Act XX of 1856 but has now been converted into a notified area under Act I of 1900.

Etawa

The city of Etawah was constituted a municipality in 1863. By a notification, dated October 23rd of that year, the provisions of Act XXVI of 1850 were extended to the town with the object of making better provision for conservancy and for the general improvement of it. A municipal committee was then for the first time instituted; it consisted of five officers attached to the district and seven gentlemen resident in the town. The constitution of this committee was modified by Act VI of 1868, which provided for the gradual introduction of the elective principle: Act XV of 1883 established the system of election for all save the few

official members, and this was replaced by Act I of 1900, at present in force. The municipal board, excluding the chairman, consists of thirteen members, three of whom are appointed by the Government and the remaining 10 elected from the various wards. The chairman, who is usually the magistrate and collector of the district, is elected by the board and obtains by virtue of his office as chairman a seat on the board. The work of secretary is now entrusted to a paid servant of the board. The income is mainly derived from an octroi tax on imports. Other sources are a tax on vehicles and animals, first introduced in 1886; fees on weighmen, which have been levied since 1892; a tax on brick and lime-burners; rents of lands and houses; and several miscellaneous items, such as revenue from markets, slaughter-house fees, pound receipts and fines. The details of income and expenditure since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* The averages for the ten years ending in 1906 were Rs. 52,695 and Rs. 50,984 respectively. There has been considerable expansion under both heads, for during the five years from 1892 to 1896 the total receipts amounted on an average to Rs. 34,807 as against an expenditure of Rs. 31,751. Various enactments have been extended to the municipality of Etawah from time to time. Section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861) was applied in 1861; the Hackney Carriage Act (XIV of 1879) in 1887: the Vaccination Act (XIII of 1880) in 1889; and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890) in 1902.

Drainage. The city is situated on high land at the head of ravines leading to the Jumna; it is intersected by several drainage channels and traversed by wide metalled roads. Many of the side streets are paved and drained by saucer drains which carry off the water into the main drains. Recently, however, the municipal board has had under consideration the question of introducing a complete drainage system into the town, and for this purpose plans and estimates are being prepared. The scheme proposed contemplates the sullage of the whole town being carried by suitable street drains into one or more intercepting sewers or drains which will remove it to the Jumna below the town. The storm-water during the rains will be

* Appendix, table XVI.

thrown into the existing ravines by means of overflows, through which it will reach the river as it does at present. The plans have not yet been completely elaborated, nor have all details yet been settled.

Act XX Towns.

The towns of the district which are now administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856 are Lakhna, Jaswantnagar and Phaphund. The Act was extended to Lakhna on the 20th December 1871. For some years Jaswantnagar was managed by a committee constituted under Act XXVI of 1850, but in October 1876 the provisions of Act XX of 1856 were extended to it instead. Phaphund was not brought under the provisions of the Act till the 21st August 1885. Income is obtained in each case by the usual house-tax: details of this and of the disbursements will be given in the articles on the several places. Section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861) was declared in force in Jaswantnagar in 1861, and it is also in force in Phaphund.

Auraiya.

The town of Auraiya was administered under Act XX of 1856 from the year 1885 until April 1st, 1907, when the place was declared a notified area under Act I of 1900, and the control of affairs vested in a small committee nominated by the Government. The income is derived from a tax on circumstances and property, and is supplemented by miscellaneous receipts such as those from pounds, fines and rents.

District board.

Beyond the limits of the municipality affairs are administered by the district board, which in the present form dates from the year 1884. The board consists of an elected chairman who is generally the district magistrate, four appointed members who are generally the subdivisional officers, and 12 members annually elected for a term of three years, three from each of the tahsils. The work of the board is of a multifarious description, and its principal duties comprise the management of the educational, medical and veterinary establishments; communications, including local roads, ferries, bungalows and the like; and several minor departments, such as the administration of cattle pounds, portions of *nazul* lands and the maintenance of road-side avenues.

Education.

At the educational census taken in 1847 it was ascertained that there were 105 indigenous schools in the district attended

by 833 pupils or 2·6 per cent. of the school-going population: four of these schools taught Arabic, 48 taught Persian, 13 Sanskrit and the remainder Hindi. The history of state education commences in 1850. In that year seven *tahsili* school were opened by the Government for secondary education; but there were 248 village schools scattered over the district which were not aided from public funds. Six years later the superior *zila* school, which afterwards became Hume's High School, was started and the village schools were recognized. After a brief period of interruption during the Mutiny the educational progress of the district, largely it may be added through the exertions of Mr. A. O. Hume, was rapid. In 1869 it was found that the proportion of boys at school to that of boys of school-going age had risen from one in 74 to one in seven during the ten years that had elapsed since 1859. In 1863 a beginning was made with female education by the Reverend J. Ullman, who endeavoured to set on foot a system of zenana schools for girls and grants-in-aid were given to ten other girls' schools in the city; while an anglo-vernacular school under private management was opened in the following year at Phaphund, which also received a grant-in-aid from the Government. Female education was not popular at first, and the mission schools which Mr. Ullman started did not flourish. Soon after, however, a girls' school was opened at Jaswantnagar by the Government, and it was determined to try and start others in Etawah city which were supported directly by the Government. In 1870 there were, besides Hume's High School and the anglo-vernacular school at Phaphund, four vernacular secondary schools at the tahsil head-quarters, with a total of 290 scholars on the roll, and 90 primary schools in the villages teaching 2,028 boys. There were also seven girls' schools in the city with 108 scholars. Since 1870 there has been no important change to record. The number of primary schools has fluctuated from year to year, while that of secondary vernacular schools has gradually increased. The anglo-vernacular school at Phaphund did not flourish and the grant-in-aid from Government was withdrawn; while an attempt made in 1872 to add an English class to the primary school at Ajitmal met with no better success. Female education has

gone through the same vicissitudes as in other districts, schools being started or closed as the demand for them has arisen or contracted. The marked success of Hume's High School has always been a prominent feature in the yearly reports of the Director of Public Instruction and has somewhat overshadowed the progress of the other schools in the district.

Hume's High School. The chief school of the district is known as Hume's High School, in compliment to the distinguished collector, A. O. Hume, C.B., who was so long associated with Etawah. It originally was started as an anglo-vernacular school and was raised to the status of a superior *zila* school in 1856; but it was not till 1861 that it was accommodated in the handsome building which it has since occupied. The structure of the school building is architecturally interesting: it consists of a fine hall supported in the centre by an enormous arch, and flanked on either side by two high and spacious rooms. Running round the entire building are long and roomy corridors, on the north and south sides of which extensions of the original building have been since made. The entire cost of construction amounted to Rs. 34,000, out of which Rs. 24,000 were subscribed by Mr. Hume himself and residents of the district. The school is now affiliated to the Allahabad University for the entrance and school final examinations; and it also sends up candidates for the departmental middle English examination. In 1908 it had 418 pupils on the rolls, and the number of candidates for enrolment exceeded the vacancies to be fiilled. So long as he was collector of the district Mr. Hume paid a monthly subscription of Rs. 30 towards its support; but on leaving the district he presented it with a donation of Rs. 7,200, invested in Government paper, calculated to yield from interest an amount equal to the monthly subscription he had hitherto paid. From the sum annually accruing four scholarships of Rs. 6 per mensem each are awarded to the four best boys of the middle section under fourteen years of age, for proficiency either in English or mathematics. In addition to this, in order to commemorate the good educational work of Mr. C. H. DeMello, for many years the head master of the school, Mr. Hume made a separate endowment of Rs. 1,200 for an annual prize to be given to the youngest boy who passes the entrance examination. The school has been

the recipient of other endowments besides those which it owes to the generosity of its founder. The Nawab of Tonk has made a gift of Rs. 1,000, bringing in Rs. 40 a year in interest, from which two prizes are annually awarded to two boys of the two highest classes who are most proficient in mathematics; and the educational committee have set aside a sum of Rs. 2,500 the interest of which, amounting to Rs. 96 per annum, is distributed in four scholarships to poor but deserving boys.

Other schools.

The Islamia High School, which is aided by the district board, was founded on December 14th, 1889, with the object of imparting both secular and religious instruction to Muhammadan boys. It is affiliated to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, and teaches up to the entrance standard and in 1908 had 166 pupils on the rolls. Yet a third school teaching up to the matriculation standard was founded in December 1908 by Lala Jai Narayan Agarwala, of Etawah. It is named Gracey's High School after the present collector of the district. The number of pupils on the roll is now 179 and the staff consists of ten teachers. The monthly expenditure amounts to over Rs. 200. Plans are being prepared and the erection of a handsome building at a cost of over half a lakh of rupees is in contemplation. The expenses of the school and building are being met from funds left by Lala Jai Narayan's grandfather, Lala Sital Prasad, to be laid out for the public good. The management of the school is in the hands of Lala Jai Narayan himself. Besides these there are two associations for the promotion of Sanskrit learning. One, the Bichar Sabha, first started its own school in 1885. Subsequently this school was affiliated to Hume's High School up to the 4th class standard and was given a grant-in-aid by the municipal board: in 1908 it had an average attendance of 34 boys. The other, known as the "Sanskrit Pustakonnati Sabha," was inaugurated in 1896 by Rai Baroda Kanto Lahiri, Prime Minister of the Faridkot State. It commenced operations by the establishment of a central library at Etawah, with branches in other places, and has succeeded in collecting about 6,000 works on Sanskrit bibliography, from which a general catalogue is being prepared as a preliminary step to research and the

collection of the works themselves. The building for the library is situated near the old Etawah fort close to the Jumna. Members of the association are numerous and, for the most part, men of high position.

Secondary schools.

The vernacular secondary schools include eight town schools for boys. Four of these are situated at the tahsil headquarters at Etawah, Bharthana, Bidhuna and Auraiya, and the others are at Jaswantnagar, Lakhna, Aheripur and Phaphund. These have an average attendance of 757 pupils. There are two training schools for masters at Etawah and Auraiya.

Primary schools.

In addition to a few mission and other private schools the district board maintains six primary schools in the city of Etawah: these are supported by municipal funds and have an average attendance of 317 boys. Three others, including the Bichar Sabha, obtain grants-in-aid from the municipal board. Outside the limits of the municipality there are 95 primary schools maintained by the district board, having an average attendance of 3,232 boys, and 81 others which are assisted with grants-in-aid, providing education for an average number of 1,910 boys. There is also a Court of Wards' school at Sahson. The girls' schools include two in the city, one of which is maintained by municipal funds, and 17 in the rest of the district, that at Burhadana being maintained at the expense of Chaudhri Ram Narayan, while six others obtain grants-in-aid. One of the city schools has just been converted into a model girls' school maintained from provincial funds. A list of all the schools in the district will be found in the appendix.

Literacy.

The encouragement given to education in the district by Mr. Hume and the extension of educational facilities, which is largely the result of his energy, have not failed to produce their effect. At the last census in 1901 the literate population of Etawah amounted to 3·00 per cent. This is somewhat below the provincial average of 3·11 per cent., but it is in excess of that of the western Indo-Gangetic plain. Of the male population 5·3 per cent. and of the female ·26 per cent. were literate; the latter figure is above the provincial average of ·24 per cent. and is not exceeded by that of many districts in the province. Literacy is considerably more advanced among the Musalmans than among

the Hindus; for of the former 3·93 per cent. (6·85 per cent. in the case of males and ·69 per cent. in that of females) are able to read and write, while among the Hindus the proportion is only 2·90 per cent., (5·14 per cent. of the males and ·22 per cent. of the females). The real progress effected has been considerable. In 1881 the literate male population was 4·0 per cent. of the whole and the proportion rose to 4·9 per cent. in 1891; while in the case of females the improvement has been far more rapid, since in 1881 only ·08 per cent. could read and write. The progress of female education in the district generally leaves no doubt that it is gaining an increasing hold on the public interest. Of those literate in the vernacular only over 80 per cent. knew the Nagri and over 8 per cent. the Persian script, the remainder being in some degree acquainted with both.

Medical institutions.

The first medical institution built in Etawah was built in 1856 by Mr. A. O. Hume. The building was situated in the central square of the city, which was then a fine open space. In a few years, however, as the town increased, buildings arose on all sides; all privacy was lost to the patients and the district committee decided to construct a new dispensary. The latter was opened in the year 1869, and is at present the largest medical institution in Etawah. In 1870 it was raised from the second to the first class grade of Sadr dispensaries; and in 1900 a separate female dispensary was built in connection with it. Besides the Sadr dispensary at Etawah there are two branch dispensaries under hospital assistants and one other dispensary in the district. The former include the branch dispensary at Auraiya, opened in 1874, and another at Phaphund opened in 1875; while the third dispensary is situated at Bidhuna and was opened in 1904. A branch dispensary was opened at Jaswantnagar in 1873, but, as that place was so close to headquarters, the institution was found superfluous and it was closed in 1878; also a local fund dispensary opened at Lakhna in 1900 was closed in 1904. All these institutions are maintained by the district board, though the actual executive control is in the hands of the civil surgeon. Besides these, there are four special dispensaries attached respectively to the police lines, the Etawah and Bhognipur divisions of the Lower Ganges canal and the East Indian Railway,

which are maintained for the police and for canal or railway servants.

Cattle pounds.

The district board derives annually a considerable income from cattle pounds, the net receipts from this source in 1908 having been Rs. 8,630. At the present time there are 23 cattle pounds under the control of the district board. These are situated at Rahan, Jaswantnagar, Barhpura and Baralokpur in tahsil Etawah; at Bharthana, Lakhna, Aheripur, Usrahar and Maman in tahsil Bharthana; at Bidhuna, Bela, Kudarkot, Airwa, Sahayal, Chhachhund, Harchandpur and Samain in tahsil Bidhuna; and at Phaphund, Ajitmal, Dibiapur, Roshangpur, Kanchausi and Sahson, the last only opened in 1908, in tahsil Auraiya. In addition to these there are two cattle pounds in the city of Etawah under the management of the municipal board, the receipts from which in 1908 amounted to Rs. 2,042; and there is a pound at Auraiya, the control of which is vested in the committee of the notified area: it brought in an income of Rs. 721 in the same year.

Nazul.

The total area of *nazul* property in the district, excluding roads and the like, is only 1,868 acres. Nearly all of this lies within Etawah tahsil and consists of public encamping grounds, old forts and miscellaneous plots, the largest of which are the old area once occupied by the cantonments, 160 *bighas* in extent, the Etawah fort, 72 *bighas*, and the public gardens, 25 *bighas*. Of the whole area 94 acres are under the control of the municipality of Etawah; while the rest is either administered by the district board or is managed by the collector direct. The average income from *nazul* property is about Rs. 1,090, out of which Rs. 400 belong to the municipality of Etawah.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

Early history.

The early history of the district is wrapped in almost complete obscurity. One tradition identifies Chakarnagar in the Jumna-Chambal doab with the Ekachakra of the *Mahabharata*; but the identification is very doubtful. Numerous old mounds or *kheras*, marking the sites of considerable cities or forts, exist, the best known of which are Kudarkot, Munj and Asi; but these have never been explored, and were probably the strongholds of the Meos, the Ishmaelites of the Upper Doab who, in the twelfth century, according to all traditions, were expelled by Rajput immigrants. There is every reason to suppose that the country was then fairly densely wooded to the north of the Sengar river, while the southern portion was probably little more than the labyrinth of jungle-covered ravines which, to this day, lend such wild beauty to that tract. Whoever the inhabitants may have been, they undoubtedly owed allegiance to the Maurya emperors and later to the Guptas; while at the beginning of the seventh century, when a little light first begins to dawn, the district was certainly included in the empire of the chieftain Harsha Vardhana. After the death of Harsha in 648 A.D. a period of anarchy ensued; but the kingdom of Kanauj was again built up during the eighth century by a line of chieftains who ruled it till their overthrow by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1018 A.D. When the iconoclast, laden with the spoils of Hindustan, left the country once more at peace, a Gaharwar dynasty established itself at Kanauj, and its rule over the district is incontestably proved by the discovery at Kudarkot of a copper plate grant dated in the reign of Chandradeva (*circ.* 1114 to 1154 A.D.). Considerable controversy has taken place concerning the identification of Munj and Asi with the famous fortresses attacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1018 A.D., in the course of his twelfth

expedition into Hindustan. After taking Baran,* "Kulchand's fort"†, and Mathura the Sultan went to Kanauj, and it is more than probable that his route lay through this district. "He then went to Munj, known as the fort of Brahmans, the inhabitants of which were independent as headstrong camels. They prepared to offer opposition, like evil demons and obstinate Satans, and when they found they could not withstand the Musalmans, and that their blood would be shed, they took to flight, throwing themselves down from the apertures and the lofty and broad battlements, but most of them were killed in this attempt. After this the Sultan advanced against the fort of Asi, the ruler of which was Chandal Bhor, one of the chief men and generals of the Hindus. He was always engaged in a career of victory, and at one time he was at war with the Rai of Kanauj.... Around his fort there was an impenetrable and dense jungle, full of snakes which no enchanters could tame, and so dark that even the rays of the full moon could not be discerned in it.‡" All indications, however, point to the fact that Munj and Asi lay further to the east than Kanauj, and the vague references of the Musalman historians are insufficient to fix the localities of these fortresses with any approach to certainty.

The Musalmans. With the fall of Dehli and Kanauj in 1193 A.D. the district passed within the sphere of the Musalman power, which, by the end of the century, "held in different degrees of subjection the whole of Hindustan proper except Malwa and some contiguous districts;" and from that date till 1801, if we except the short periods of Maratha occupation, it continued uninterruptedly to form a part of the dominions which owed real or nominal allegiance either to the Dehli court or its vassals. To the early period of the thirteenth century is probably to be ascribed the irruption and settling of the Rajput clans, of which some account has been given in Chapter III. Sengars spread themselves over the bulk of Bidhuna and Auraiya, wresting the country, as it is said, from half savage Meos. Gaurs occupied parts of Phaphund and Bidhuna near the Cawnpore boundary, only to succumb in turn to immi-

* Generally identified with Bulandshahr.

† Supposed to be Mahaban,

‡ *Tarikh Yamini* by *Al Utbi*, in E. H. I., II 46; *vide* also *ibid*, p. 458 foll.; and Brigg's *Ferishta* I, 59.

grant Chandels from Mahoba. Parihars established themselves i the wild region of the Pachnada ; while Bhadaurias and Dhakra seized the rugged country between the Jumna and the Chambal Lastly the western portion of the district, with extensive tract now in Mainpuri, passed into the hands of the Chauhans. Along with these Rajput immigrants came Brahmans and Kayasths, and the Hindu inhabitants were distributed over the district in much the same arrangement as obtains at the present day.

Etawah under the Musalmans.

The allegiance, however, which some of these hardy tribesmen owed to successive occupants of the Dehli throne was for many years merely nominal. They appear to have been able to hold their own remarkably well and to have bid defiance to the western adventurers with considerable success. Hardly a year seems to have passed by, after the reign of Firoz Shah and the orderly administration he introduced had come to an end, when some expedition had not to be sent against the "accursed infidels of Etawah," in order to extract the payment of revenue. The trouble first began in the reign of Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah, who ascended the throne in 1389 A.D. After consolidating his position by the defeat of Abu Bakr Shah and the old slaves of Firoz Shah near Hardwar in 1390 A.D., this Sultan proceeded southwards through the Doab to Etawah, where he was met by Nar Singh, the Tomar chief of Gwalior. This chieftain apparently proffered his allegiance to the Sultan, for we read* that he was graciously received and sent back to his kingdom, while the emperor returned along the Jumna to Dehli.

The conduct of Nar Singh on this occasion may be considered by implication to have been the same as that of all the neighbouring Rajput chieftains ; for the evidence furnished by subsequent events shows that he was the acknowledged head of the Rajput tribes that had occupied the Etawah and Mainpuri districts towards the end of the 12th century. Only two years after his reception by Muhammad Shah at Etawah, or in 1392 A.D., Nar Singh, Sarvadharan and Bir Bahan broke out into revolt.† There is some doubt as to the identity of Sarvadharan,‡ but all indications point to the fact that he is the same person

* E. H. I. IV, 25. | † E. H. I. IV, 26.

‡ Ferishta calls him "Sarvadhan Rahtor" ; Yahya bin Ahmad, "Sabir the accursed and Adharan." The spelling in the text is that of the *Tabakat-i-Akbari.*

as the Rai Sarwar of the historians and the Sumer Sah of tradition, who founded the Chauhan house of Partabner and whose clansmen* were the progenitors of the present Chauhan residents of the Mainpuri district. The coalition was a powerful one and seriously alarmed the Dehli sovereign, who sent Islam Khan against Nar Singh, while he took the field in person against Nar Singh's allies. Nar Singh was defeated, his forces were put to flight and he himself compelled to sue for peace. He was carried to Dehli and there kept in prison. Meanwhile Sarvadharan attacked the town of Balaram ;† but on the Sultan's approach‡ he fled to Etawah, followed by the imperial forces. On the succeeding night, however, the rebels abandoned the fort of Etawah which fell into the hands of the Sultan and was destroyed. The following year saw another revolt§ on the part of Sarvadharan and Bir Bahan, aided, on this occasion, by one Jit Singh, Rathor, and Abhai Chand, *muqaddam* of Chandu.|| Mukarrab-ul mulk was sent to put down this outbreak and, " when the two parties came in sight of each other, he adopted a conciliatory course and by promises and engagements induced the *raises* to submit. He carried them to Kanauj, and there treacherously had them put to death ; but Rai Sar [vadharan] escaped and entered Etawah." In 1394 A.D. Muhammad Shah died, and was succeeded in turn by his second son, Humayun Khan, under the title of Sultan Ala-ud-din Sikandar Shah, who reigned only a little over a month, and his youngest son, Mahmud Shah. There appears to have been great confusion at this time in the middle and lower Doab, for Khwaja-i-Jahan was entrusted with the administration of the whole country from Kanauj to Bihar, under title of Malik-us Sharq ; and

* Bir Bahan may be identified with Rambhir Bhan of the lists of the Rajas of Mainpuri. Later on in the narrative he is called *muqaddam* of Bhanu-ganw (Bhongaon).

† Ferishta and the *Tabakat-i-Akbari* make the name Balgram or Bilgiram. It is probably the same as Bilram in the Etah district.

‡ Yayha says " on the banks of the Biyah." The *Tabakat* says " Etawah." There is a tradition that the Sengar river was called Besind or Biyah formerly.

§ E. H. I. IV., 27.

|| Probably the Bhadauria of Chandawar.

he inaugurated his rule by leading an imposing force to chastise the rebels of Etawah and Kanauj.* Some sort of order was apparently introduced out of the chaos only to be lost a few years later during Timur's invasion of India. When the invader had departed the confusion was even worse confounded; the districts in the upper Doab and in the neighbourhood of Dehli came into the possession of Ikbal Khan; Khwaja-i-Jahan retained his hold on the country from Kanauj to Bihar; and the rest of the provinces remained in the hands of the various *amirs* and *maliks* who happened to have been appointed to them.†

Etawah during fifteenth century.

We now reach that troubled period of history marked by the struggle of the Jaunpur chiefs and the various aspirants to the Dehli throne for the supremacy of Northern India. The district of Etawah lay on the border line between their respective but ill-defined "spheres of influence," and was harried by numerous expeditions from both sides. In 1400 A. D. Ikbal Khan‡ marched towards Hindustan and encountered "Rai Sir§ and other infidels" on the banks of the "black river" near Patiali. The Hindus were defeated and fled to the confines of Etawah, where many were killed and made prisoners. Ikbal Khan thence pursued his way to Kanauj, and Sultan-us-Sharq Mubarak Shah of Jaunpur, adopted son and successor of Khwaja-i-Jahan, came up to oppose him. The Ganges flowed between the two armies, and neither was able to cross; and after fronting each other for two months each retired to his own home. In the following year Sultan Mahmud, who on Timur's invasion had retired to Dhar, ventured forth and came to Dehli. He was formally received by Ikbal Khan, who had all the power in his own hands, and was taken by him to Kanauj. Meanwhile Mubarak Shah of Jaunpur had been succeeded by his brother, Ibrahim Shah, who on hearing of Ikbal Khan's advance to Kanauj collected his army and prepared to do battle. When the battle was imminent Sultan Mahmud left the army of Ikbal Khan and went to join Ibrahim Shah; but receiving no consideration from him he retired to Kanauj and took forcible possession of

* E. H. I. IV, 29. | † E. H. I. IV, 37.

‡ E. H. I., *ibid.*

§ Seems to be the same as Sarvadharan,

that feof. In 1402 A. D. Ikbal Khan marched against Gwalior, which had been treacherously wrested from the Musalmans during the Mughal invasion by "the accursed Nar Singh." But neither on this occasion nor in the following year did he succeed in taking the fort, though he defeated Nar Singh's son, Biram Deo, at Dholpur, and ravaged the surrounding country. In 1404 A.D. Ikbal Khan marched against Etawah* where not only the Etawah chiefs, headed by Rai Sarwar, but also the Rai of Gwalior and the Rai of Jalhar had shut themselves up. "The siege was carried on against them for four months, but at last they gave tribute and four elephants on account of Gwalior, and so made peace." Ikbal Khan proceeded to Kanauj to dispute Sultan Mahmud's possession of that feof, but was compelled to return unsuccessful to Dehli.

For the next ten years the various aspirants to the Dehli throne were too much occupied with their own wars to trouble about the "accursed infidels of Etawah" and a period of apparent rest ensued. As soon, however, as Khizr Khan was firmly established on the throne, expeditions at once began again. In 1414 A.D. a large army was sent out with Malik-us-Sharq Taj-ul-Mulk, Wazir, which marched from Rohilkhand down the Doab, and ended by wresting Jalesar from the possession of the "infidels of Chandawar," and chastising those of Etawah.† In 1418 A.D. a similar expedition was conducted by the same commander.‡ On this occasion Rai Sarwar was besieged in the fort; but secured peace by the payment of money and tribute. This expedition seems to have had but little effect, for only two years later in 1420 A.D. Taj-ul- Mulk was despatched with an army direct against Etawah§ : Dehli||, said to have been the strongest place in the possession of the enemy, was destroyed, and Rai Sarwar was again besieged in Etawah, only to secure peace once more by the payment of revenue and tribute. In the following year the Sultan, Khizr Khan, led an expedition in person.¶ Gwalior was the first object of attack; and after

* E. H. I. IV, 39. | † E. H. I. IV, 48.

‡ E. H. I. IV, 50. | § E. H. I. IV, 52.

|| This is the village in the Mainpuri district which gave its name subsequently to the pargana of Dehli Jakhan.

¶ E. H. I. IV, 53.

realising tribute there the imperial forces proceeded to Etawah. Rai Sarwar was now dead, and his son, being unable to make resistance, signified his submission to the lord paramount by the payment of revenue. Indeed it seems that little in the shape of tribute was ever collected from the refractory chieftains of the wild country between the Jumna and the Chambal without the aid of military force; for only two years later, or in 1423 A.D., we find Sultan Mubarak Shah, son of Khizr Khan, making yet another expedition to Etawah. The fact that the year 1422 A.D. had not witnessed an expedition is probably explicable from the intelligence given us by the historian that the son of Rai Sarwar had joined the Sultan and followed in his retinue. He did not, however, long remain in the emperor's service; for, alarmed by the latter's incursion into the country of the Rathors and the quartering of a force among them, he betook himself to his ravine fastness, hotly followed by the imperial army. Once more Etawah was besieged, with the usual result that the defenders were forced to submit and pay tribute. Though Etawah is not specifically mentioned, it seems probable that it was covered by the military operations undertaken both in 1424 and 1426 A.D., for on the former occasion the Sultan, after his Gwalior campaign, "remained encamped on the banks of the Chambal, levying taxes and revenue from the infidels of the neighbourhood according to old custom," and in 1426 the Raises of Gwalior, Bhangar and Chandawar "paid their revenue according to the old rule."

The Jaunpuri campaign

The country appears to have had little rest, for no sooner had the Dehli forces departed than those of Jaunpur under Mukhtass Khan,* brother of Ibrahim Shah Sharqi, entered it. An army was at once despatched from Dehli to ward off the threatened danger, and the arrival of a strong force under Malik-us-Sharq Mahmud Hasan had the effect of causing Mukhtass Khan to retreat and join his brother. After some futile efforts to outwit the Jaunpuri troops and bring them to an action Mahmud Hasan retired to the Sultan's camp, while Ibrahim Sharqi advanced along the Kali nadi to "Burhanabad in the district of Etawah." The indecisive battle which took

* E. H. I. IV, 63.

place between the two armies was fought beyond the confines of this district and does not concern it, but the struggle between their leaders probably "gave the infidels of Etawah" the opportunity to disown their nominal master at Dehli. The Sultan was fully occupied in other directions during the next few years, quelling the revolts of his disaffected subjects or suppressing the rebellions of powerful *amirs*; and it was not till 1432 A.D. that a force could be sent under Kamal-ul-Mulk to coerce his vassals in Gwalior and Etawah.*

Disorganisation now rapidly began to set in in the Saiyid empire. In 1437 A. D. intelligence was brought that Ibrahim Sharqi had seized upon several parganas, and that the Rai of Gwalior and other Rais, including no doubt those of Etawah, had ceased to pay their revenue. But the Sultan refused to take any measures to secure his possessions. The whole of the Dehli empire was split up into provinces governed by petty rulers, among whom the Lodis predominated; and one Qutb Khan, son of Hasan Khan Afghan, was governor of Rapri, Chandawar and Etawah.† Qutb Khan, together with Isa Khan, *jagirdar* of Kol and Jalali, and Rai Partab, who held the feof of Bhongaon, Patiali and Kampil, made some efforts to assist Ala-ud-din, the last of the Saiyid Sultans, to resist the growing power of Bahlol; but these were of no avail, and the capture of Dehli in April 1451 by Malik Bahlol inaugurated the new rule of the Lodi dynasty. Bahlol's position, however, was very soon disputed; for, on the invitation of some of Ala-ud-din's nobles, Sultan Mahmud of Jaunpur advanced with a large army in the same year against Dehli and laid siege to it.‡ The expedition was a fruitless one; and, on Mahmud's retreat, Bahlol Lodi set out to confirm his authority over the lower Doab. Isa Khan was confirmed in possession of Kol and Rai Partab in that of Bhongaon; but Qutb Khan determined to resist at Rapri. That fort was accordingly besieged and its commander captured, only, however, to be confirmed in his *jagirs* by Sultan Bahlol.‡ From Rapri Bahlol advanced to Etawah, the governor of which offered him homage; and while he was encamped there he was once more attacked by

* E. H. I. IV, 75. | † E. H. I. V, 74.
‡ E. H. I. V, 78.

the Jaunpur king at the head of a powerful force. After some petty hostilities a hollow truce was patched up between the rival kings through the influence of Qutb Khan Lodi, Bahlol's cousin, and Rai Partab, to the effect that the whole of the territory which had belonged to Mubarak Shah, the Saiyid king of Dehli, should be left in the hands of Bahlol, and that that which had belonged to Sultan Ibrahim Sharqi should remain in the possession of Mahmud. It is not quite clear how the country was divided on this occasion; but Etawah seems to have fallen to the share of the Jaunpur chief. One important result of the indecisive engagement near Etawah was that Qutb Khan Lodi, Bahlol's cousin, accidentally fell into the hands of Mahmud, who sent him to Jaunpur for confinement. Mahmud shortly afterwards died and was succeeded by Muhammad Shah, between whom and Bahlol the compact relating to the division of territory was renewed. The truce, however, did not remain long unbroken; for, urged on by the entreaties of Shams Khatun, Qutb Khan's sister, to effect the release of her brother, Bahlol took the field against Muhammad Shah and advanced as far as Rapri. Rai Partab now threw in his lot with the Jaunpur chief; but the only result of the desultory fighting that took place was the capture of Jalal Khan, Muhammad Shah's brother, who was kept by Bahlol as a hostage for the safety of Qutb Khan. Meanwhile the Bibi Raji, the Jaunpur Sultan's mother, was actively intriguing against her son at Jaunpur, and she succeeded in 1453 A. D. in placing his younger brother, Husain Khan, on the throne and in effecting the assassination of Muhammad Shah. Husain Khan was soon firmly established in his dominions and once more a peace was patched up with Bahlol, by which both parties bound themselves to remain satisfied with their own possessions for four years.† The truce was accompanied by a restitution of prisoners. Qutb Khan Lodi was made over to Bahlol and Jalal Khan to Sultan Husain; while Rai Partab and on this occasion Qutb Khan of Rapri also joined Bahlol. This truce, however, was no more lasting than any of the former ones, and disturbances soon broke out. Darya Khan Lodi, incensed by Bahlol's presentation of the standards and kettle-drums wrested from him to Rai Partab's

* E. H. I. V, 79. | † E. H. I. V, 84.

son, Nar Singh Deo, assassinated the latter with the approval of Qutb Khan Lodi. In consequence of this, Rai Partab and the *amirs* Qutb Khan, Husain Khan and Mubariq Khan formed a conspiracy and went over to the Sharqi monarch. Bahlol, finding himself too weak to resist the confederacy, started off for Multan; and, the opportunity being too good to be lost, Sultan Husain of Jaunpur once more advanced on Dehli. Bahlol at once turned back to meet him. Continual fighting took place for seven days below the walls of Dehli; and ultimately another truce was agreed on to the effect that both kings should remain within the boundaries of their respective territories for three years. In contradistinction to the others, the terms of this agreement were observed, and no hostilities took place for the space of three years. As soon, however, as the period had expired Ahmad Khan, governor of Biana, revolted against Bahlol and invited the aid of the Jaunpur chief. Sultan Husain proceeded with an imposing force of 100,000 horse and 1,000 elephants to Dehli, where peace was again brought about by the intervention of Khan Jahan, only to be broken again a few months later by Sultan Husain. The desultory hostilities that ensued were followed by the inevitable peace. Etawah seems at this time to have been the headquarters of the Jaunpur chief, for we find that the Bibi Raji, the Queen-mother, died here in 1486 A. D.*, and the fact that the surrounding country acknowledged his supremacy is indicated by Husain's receipt of condolences from the rulers of Gwalior, Biana and Chandawar. That chieftain now seized Budaun from the Saiyid Sultan Ala-ud-din, and, for no particular reason except that Bahlol was far away in Sirhind, he reduced Sambhal and attacked Dehli. Once more a truce was concluded and Sultan Husain departed to Jaunpur. The dreary story of the relations between these perfidious monarchs now draws to a close. Sultan Husain, relying on the truce, left his baggage behind.* Bahlol at once took advantage of the opportunity to plunder it: immense treasure and forty of the noblemen of the Jaunpur kingdom fell into his hands, and the orderly retreat of the Jaunpur Sultan became a disorderly flight. Driven to an extremity he faced about near Rapri, but

* E. H. I., V, 86.

a battle was averted for the last time by the conclusion of a truce on the old terms. The following year, 1487 A. D., Sultan Husain came back, forgetful of his oath, to attack Bahlol, and a desperate contest took place near the village of Sonhar, which ended in the discomfiture of the Jaunpur forces. The Sultan fell back on Rapri. He was followed thither by Bahlol, defeated and driven towards Gwalior, the Rai of which place helped him to escape towards Kalpi. Bahlol meanwhile pushed on to Etawah, which was held by Ibrahim Khan, the brother of Sultan Husain, and Haibat Khan, called *barqandaz*, "the wolf-slayer". After a stout resistance lasting three days the fortress was surrendered to Bahlol, who appointed Ibrahim Khan Lohani to hold it, assigning at the same time some parganas of the district to Rai Dadand. Bahlol thence advanced towards Kalpi, where Sultan Husain had collected all his forces. The Jumna flowed between the two armies, preventing their meeting; but ultimately Bahlol was conducted across over a ford by Rai Tilak Chand, governor of Kalpi, and when the two armies met near Rangaon Husain, being unable to resist, fled to Rewah. The district passed finally into the power of the Lodi Sultans.

The Lodis. Bahlol Lodi now overran most of the Jaunpur kingdom. Barbak Shah was set up at Jaunpur, and the Sultan returned to Kalpi and thence overran Dholpur and Gwalior. From Gwalior he proceeded to Etawah. He dismissed Rai Sangat, one of the Sakit Chauhans and son of Rai Dadand, from the government of the place; but shortly after, near the village of Malawi in the pargana of Sakit, fell ill and died † in 1488 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Lodi; but disturbances at once broke out among the turbulent Rajput tribes. Agra was founded as the headquarters of the imperial army in order to overawe the refractory chieftains of Biana, Dholpur and Gwalior; and the government of Etawah and Chandawar was bestowed on Ala-ud-din, Sikandar's brother, otherwise known as Alam Khan, who subsequently invited Babar to India. Ibrahim Lodi, who succeeded his father in 1517 A.D., lost much of his power and influence in his quarrel with his brother, Jalal Khan. In the course of one of his expeditions he encamped sometime both at

* E. H. I. V 87 foll. | †E. H. I. V, 91.

Bhongaon and at Etawah, and henceforward the place seems to have had a regular Musalman governor. The whole country was in an extremely disturbed condition, and, for two years before Ibrahim's death in 1526 A.D., most of the local governors appear to have been in a state of more or less open rebellion. When Babar came to India he found Qutb Khan, who has frequently appeared on the scene before, governor of Etawah.

Babar and Humayun.

It was not, however, until Ibrahim Lodi had been defeated that Babar was able to march down the Doab and attempt to get the mastery of the country. Rapri was abandoned and was occupied by his troops. Etawah and Dholpur were besieged, but pressed by the Rana of Udaipur on the west and the Afghans of Jaunpur and Bengal on the east, Babar was compelled to recall the troops he had sent to invest Etawah and Dholpur, and ordered them to join prince Humayun at Chandawar on the Jumna. When Rana Sanka had been defeated, Babar found himself at liberty to reconquer the Doab. He passed through the eastern portion of the district on his way to Kanauj in 1528 A.D., and such was the consternation produced that Rapri and Chandawar at once gave in, while Qutb Khan surrendered Etawah. The district remained now in the possession of the Mughals for 12 years, till Humayun's final defeat at Kanauj in 1547 A.D. Either Babar himself or his son appear to have entrusted the feof of Etawah to Husain Sultan, one of the Uzbek Sultans, and that of Kalpi to Yadgar Nasir Mirza, Babar's brother.* At any rate these persons were in possession of these territories in 1547 A.D., when Qutb Khan, the son of Sher Shah, advanced from Bengal, on his father's behalf, to contest the empire of Dehli, A decisive action took place near Kalpi, in which the Sur forces were totally defeated by the Mughals and Qutb Khan himself slain. But their success was shortlived, for in the following year Humayun was himself worsted at Kanauj and forced to abandon Hindustan. The district, with the rest of the Doab fell into the hands of Sher Shah, in whose possession or in that of his successors it remained till the victory of Panipat once more gave the kingdom to the Mughals.

* E. H. I. V, 130 and 204.

Sher Shah.

The details that remain of Sher Shah's scheme of administration are ample testimony of his greatness and title to rank as one of the greatest sovereigns of Hindustan: and it is to his arrangements that the pacification of the country is probably in no small measure to be attributed. He found the inhabitants of the Jumna and Chambal tracts no less disobedient and refractory than his predecessors had; but a force of 12,000 horsemen from the distant *sarkar* of Sirhind was brought and quartered at Hatkant in the Agra district to overawe the *zamindars* and cultivators of the neighbourhood: "nor did they pass over one person who exhibited any contumacy."* The country was opened out by roads; one of these ran from the Punjab to Sunargaon in Bengal and was probably the same road that was maintained in Akbar's time, running past Etawah to Kalpi and following generally the alignment of the present road from Etawah to Auraiya. *Sarais* were built at frequent intervals, round which villages were set up; and avenues of trees were planted along each route for the benefit of travellers. Courts of justice were established at various places; and the policing of the districts was provided for by the issue of regulations to the *amils* and governors to compel the *muqaddams* of the villages to keep their villages clear of bad characters and thieves, under pain of having to pay substantial fines to the injured in cases of theft or of suffering the extreme penalty of the law themselves in cases of murder.

Akbar's administration.

Under the systematic territorial distribution of the empire carried out by Akbar the present district was divided between no less than four *sarkars* in the subah of Agra. The western portion, under the name of Etawah, formed a *dastur* in the *sarkar* of Agra. It comprised seven *tappas*, namely, the Khas Haveli, Sataura, Indawa, Bakipur, Dehli, Jakhan and Karhal, paying altogether 10,739,365 *dams* in revenue. Of these the Haveli, Jakhan and Sataura, together with portions of Indawa and Bakipur, are now included in the tahsil of Etawah; while the rest of Indawa and Bakipur now fall within southern Bharthana, formerly a distinct pargana under the name of Lakhna. The cultivated area of the mahal is given in the *Ain-i-Akbari*

* E. H. I. IV, 416.

as 284,106 *bighas*; its chief inhabitants were Chauhans, Bhadaurias and Brahmans; and it contributed 15,000 infantry and 2,000 horsemen to the imperial army. The north of Bharthana and Bidhuna, and possibly also of the present Etawah tahsil, belonged to the *mahal* of Sakatpur in the *sarkar* of Kanauj: it had an area of 22,561 *bighas* and paid a revenue of 623,441 *dams*, while it sent the relatively large contingent of 4,000 foot and 300 horse to the army. Similar in size and revenue to Sakatpur was the mahal of Sahar, with an area of 25,195 *bighas* and a demand of 846,553 *dams*: it, however, was only called upon to supply 500 foot soldiers and 30 cavalry. Sahar probably comprised the bulk of the old pargana of Bidhuna, and to the south of it lay the *mahal* of Phaphund, whose local limits probably corresponded roughly with those of the pargana which was broken up only in 1894. Then, as now, Phaphund appears to have been occupied for the most part by Sengar Rajputs, and, to judge from the amount of revenue it paid in proportion to its size, must have been a well cultivated and populated tract of country. Its cultivated area is recorded as 111,546 *bighas* paying a revenue of 5,432,391 *dams*, its military contingent being 2,000 infantry and 300 cavalry. Somewhat to the west and south of Phaphund lay the small mahal of Patti Nakhat with an area of 49,262 *bighas*, a revenue of 566,997 *dams*, and furnishing a force of 500 foot and 50 horse. The chief town of Patti Nakhat was Qasba Babarpur near Sarai Ajit Mal, in the west of Auraiya tahsil; and the rest of that tahsil lying north of the Jumna was split up between the mahals of Suganpur* and Deokali† in the *sarkar* of Kalpi. The latter had an area of 109,652 *bighas* and paid 1,466,985 *dams* revenue, its chief occupants being Brahmans, who were called upon to provide 2,000 infantry and 200 cavalry. But the area of Suganpur is not given in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, though it was large enough to pay 1,507,877 *dams* revenue, and to contribute 1,000 foot and 60 horsemen to the army. The only part of the district that did not fall within any of these subdivisions was the trans-Chambal tract subsequently known as Sandaus. This

*It lay between Patti Nakhat and Deokali.

† The old town lies two miles south of Auraiya, near the Jumna.

belonged to mahal Parihara in the *sarkar* of Erachh; the latter covered a large tract of country which is not now in British territory, whose area and revenue it would be useless to recite. Bahadur Khan-i-Shaibani, younger brother of Khan Zaman, the brother of Ali Quli Khan and a creature of Maham Anka, was one of the governors of Etawah during Akbar's reign.*

The eighteenth century.

During the reigns of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb no mention is made of Etawah in the Muhammadan historians. We may presume that the inhabitants were thoroughly subdued and nothing occurred in the district to disturb its peace. During the seventeenth century several bankers of note settled in the town of Etawah, which became a large commercial and banking centre—another indication that the district remained undisturbed. It is not until the imposing fabric of the Mughal empire began to totter to its fall that the city or district again comes into prominence. Several chiefs now arose who carved out semi-independent states for themselves, one of the best known being Muhammad Khan Ghazanfar Jang, the Bangash Nawab of Farrukhabad. Towards the latter years of his life Muhammad Khan appears to have been governor of Etawah;† and in 1741 A. D. he was replaced by Raja Adhiraj Jai Singh Sawai. It is uncertain how long the latter held possession of the district, for it is probable from all the available evidence that the district formed a portion of the territory which belonged to Qaim Khan, the son of Muhammad Khan, and the possession of Qaim Khan was not disturbed till 1748 A.D. The history of the period is complicated and, in order to understand it fully, it is necessary to summarise the course of events at Dehli. On March 11th 1748 Saadat Khan, the famous Wazir of Muhammad Shah and governor of Oudh, was killed at Dehli, and was succeeded by his nephew, Safdar Jang. A little more than one month later, or on April 14th 1748 A. D. the emperor Muhammad Shah died and Safdar Jang seized the opportunity to proclaim Ahmad Shah emperor and to obtain for himself at the same time the coveted office of Wazir. His first act was to induce Qaim Khan, the Bangash Nawab of Farrukhabad, to attack the Rohillas. Qaim Khan marched with an army against the Rohillas and a

* E. H. I. VI, 24. | † J. A. S. B. 1878, p. 349.

disastrous battle was fought at Kadirganj,* in the Budaon district, on November 22nd 1748, in which Qaim Khan was defeated, he himself losing his life in the fight. As a result of this the Rohillas occupied a large portion of Qaim Khan's territory lying north of the Ganges. Safdar Jang, whose only object in setting the Afghans of Farrukhabad and the Rohillas to fight was to rid his master's empire of at least one of its most formidable rivals, on receiving news of the defeat, persuaded the emperor that the opportunity was a favourable one for humbling the Bangash Pathans once and for all time. The young emperor, who was entirely subservient to the Wazir, agreed to all his plans: he collected his forces and himself advanced to Koil, while Safdar Jang marched to within 35 miles of Farrukhabad. At this time Safdar Jang had in his service, as bakhshi or diwan, a Kayasth named Nawal Rai, who is intimately connected with Etawah; for he was a Saksena Kayasth of the Chakwa and Parasna family, who were hereditary *qanungos* of pargana Etawah. Nawal Rai had been brought into notice by Ratan Chand Bania, diwan of Abdulla Khan and Husain Ali Khan, about 1720, and had risen by his own merits to be deputy governor of the subahs of Oudh and Allahabad. The Wazir now ordered Nawal Rai to march from Lucknow to meet him without delay; and on December 15th, 1749, Nawal Rai crossed the Ganges with a strong force. His advance was opposed by the Afghans of Farrukhabad: but a battle was averted by the submission of the Bibi Sahiba, Qaim Khan's mother, who agreed to pay a large sum of money. Nawal Rai on behalf of Safdar Jang occupied the Bangash territory and took up his quarters with a strong force at Kanauj. Soon, however, the oppressions of Nawal Rai's subordinates proceeded beyond all bounds and the Afghans began to concert measures of resistance. They went to Ahmad Khan, Qaim Khan's brother, who was living in retirement at Farrukhabad, chose him as their leader and broke intoopen revolt. Nawal Rai, on hearing of the revolt, advanced to Khudaganj, 17 miles south-east from Farrukhabad, with an immense force, at the same time requesting reinforcements from Dehli. At Khudaganj he was attacked by Ahmad Khan and his Pathans on

*The battle is also known as Dauri Rasulpur.

August 1st 1750, utterly defeated and killed. The Nawab Wazir, who was meanwhile advancing to his help, heard of his defeat at Marahra. The Wazir's rage knew no bounds; he himself advanced, and sent orders to his son, Jalal-ud-din Haidar (afterwards known as Shuja-ud-daula), who was governor of the fort at Allahabad, to put to death the five *chelas* or pupils of Muhammad Khan Bangash who had been surrendered to him as hostages by the Bibi Sahiba in 1748. The order was accordingly carried out; while the Wazir, after halting a month at Marahrá, advanced eastwards and entrenched himself at Ram Chhatauni, two miles west of Patiali on the Ganges. Here on the 13th September 1750 he was attacked and defeated by Ahmad Khan, the Wazir himself being wounded in the fight. As a result of this battle Safdar Jang was thoroughly disgraced and intrigues were set on foot at Dehli to deprive him of his estates; while Ahmad Khan, mainly through the good offices of Ghazi-ud-din Firoz Jang, received a *khilat* from the emperor and a decree restoring to him all the territory of which his family had been deprived in 1748. Ahmad Khan, emboldened by his success, now proceeded to Allahabad and invested the fort at that place, and the disgraced Wazir set about finding means of recovering his shattered fortunes. At this time a large Maratha army under Mulhar Rao and Apa Sindhia was in the neighbourhood of Kotah, 260 miles south of Dehli, and Safdar Jang entered into negotiations with its leaders. It was necessary, however, first to be restored to the emperor's favour. This was accomplished through the good offices of Nazir Jawaid Khan, and after much intrigue the Maratha force was taken into the imperial service at a large pay and put at Safdar Jang's disposal to be employed against the Afghans of Farrukhabad. The forces of Suraj Mal, the Jat prince of Bharatpur, were also added to Safdar Jang's army, and the imposing host advanced across the Jumna. The first action was fought against Shahdil Khan, the *amil* of Nawab Ahmad Khan, at Koil at the end of March 1751. Shahdil Khan was forced to retreat; and, as soon as the news reached Ahmad Khan at Allahabad, he threw up the siege of that fortress and retired to Farrukhabad. It would be foreign to the history of the Etawah district to detail the events that took place at Farrukhabad.

Suffice it to say that, after a considerable amount of indecisive fighting, a peace was ultimately made between Safdar Jang and Ahmad Khan early in the year 1752. By this peace the enormous debt* owed by Safdar Jang to the Marathas was transferred to the shoulders of Ahmad Khan. As security for the payment of the amount it was agreed that the Marathas should obtain 16 out of the 33 *mahals* then forming the territory of the Nawab of Farrukhabad. In this way a large portion, if not the whole, of the Etawah district came into the hands of the Marathas. The fort at Etawah seems to have been occupied by a Maratha governor, and probably other positions also; but the whole territory appears to have been subordinate to Gobind Rao Pandit, *subahdar* of Jalaun. Thus it remained till 1761 A.D.

Etawah under th[e] Rohillas.

In 1760 A. D. Ahmad Shah Durrani invaded India: he was opposed in 1761 by the Marathas on the field of Panipat and inflicted on them a signal defeat. Among other Maratha chieftains Gobind Rao Pandit lost his life in the action. Before his departure from India the Durrani chief consigned large tracts of country to the Rohilla chieftains, and while Dhunde Khan received Shikohabad, Inayat Khan, son of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, received the district of Etawah. This was then in the possession of the Marathas, and accordingly in 1762 a Rohilla force was sent under Mullah Mohsin Khan to wrest the assigned property from the Marathas. This force was opposed near the town of Etawah by Kishan Rao and Bala Rao Pandits, who were defeated and compelled to seek safety in flight across the Jumna. Siege was then laid to the fort of Etawah by Mohsin Khan; but the fort was soon surrendered by its commander, and the district fell into the hands of the Rohillas. The occupation, however, was merely nominal at first; the *zamindars* refused to pay revenue to Inayat Khan and, secure in their mud forts, set his authority at defiance. Strong reinforcements were sent to the Rohillas, including some artillery, under Sheikh Kuber and Mullah Baz Khan, and many of the smaller forts were levelled to the ground; but in their ravine fortresses the *zamindars* of Kamait in the trans-Jumna tract still resisted the

* Some say 30 lakhs and others 80 lakhs.

authority of Inayat Khan. Hafiz Rahmat and Inayat Khan then came in person to Etawah, and operations were vigorously pressed against the refractory *zamindars.* Ultimately an annual tribute was agreed to by the latter. Hafiz Rahmat then departed to Bareilly, and Rohilla garrisons were established at convenient places in the district. Meanwhile a new minister arose at Dehli called Najib Khan, better known as Najib-ud-daula, Amir-ul-umra. Shuja-ud-daula succeeded Safdar Jang as Nawab Wazir and occupied most of the Bangash possessions as far as Aligarh, with the exception of those granted by the Durrani to the Rohillas after the battle of Panipat. But the Wazir's hostility to the Farrukhabad Afghans had not abated one jot, and in 1762 he persuaded Najib-ud-daula to join him in an attack on Farrukhabad. The attack was beaten off by the aid of Hafiz Rahmat Khan and matters once more settled down peacefully. In 1766 the Marathas under Mulhar Rao, who had been awaiting their opportunity, once more crossed the Jumna and attacked Phaphund, where a Rohilla force under Muhammad Hasan Khan, eldest son of Mohsin Khan, was posted. On receipt of this news Hafiz Rahmat advanced from Bareilly to oppose the Marathas. He was joined near Phaphund by Sheikh Kuber, the Rohilla governor of Etawah, and prepared to give battle; but Mulhar Rao refused to risk an engagement and once more retired across the Jumna. The ambitious Najib-ud-daula had been considerably irritated by the intervention of the Rohillas on behalf of Ahmad Khan Bangash in 1762; and though he had been too busily engaged otherwise to pursue his plans of revenge before, he began in 1770 to plot the downfall of Hafiz Rahmat Khan. Accordingly a Maratha army was invited to Dehli for the purpose of first wresting Farrukhabad from Ahmad Khan and of afterwards invading Rohilkhand. The united forces of Najib-ud-daula and the Marathas advanced from Dehli : but at Koil Najib-ud-daula fell ill and retraced his steps, leaving his eldest son, Zabita Khan, to operate with the Marathas. Zabita Khan however, was by no means disposed to fight against his brother Afghans. The Marathas, knowing this, kept him practically a prisoner in their camp, and he requested Hafiz Rahmat Khan to obtain his release. Hafiz Rahmat Khan accordingly opened negotiations with the

Marathas for the release of Zabita Khan; but the Maratha leaders demanded as their price the surrender of the *jagirs* of Etawah and Shikohabad. Hafiz Rahmat Khan was not disposed to agree to these terms, and while negotiations were proceeding for buying off the Marathas Zabita Khan escaped. Several desultory engagements now took place between the Marathas and the Afghan forces. Inayat Khan was summoned by his father to Farrukhabad in order that he might be consulted regarding the surrendering of his *jagirs.* But although Dhunde Khan agreed to give up Shikohabad Inayat Khan refused to surrender Etawah. Ultimately, disgusted with his father's arrangements, he returned to Bareilly, and his father on his own responsibility sent orders to Sheikh Kuber, the Rohilla governor of Etawah, to surrender the fort to the Marathas. The Marathas now marched to Etawah, but as the orders had not yet reached him Sheikh Kuber gave them battle. Several desperate assaults were made on the fort of Etawah which were all beaten off, but finally it was handed over to the Marathas in accordance with Hafiz Rahmat Khan's orders, and the Rohillas quitted the district, leaving it once more in the hands of the Marathas. Later in the same year, 1771 A.D., the Marathas advanced to Delhi and reinstated the emperor Shah Alam, who had cast in his lot with them, on the throne. They were now masters of the empire and Zabita Khan determined to oppose them. Assembling his forces, he attacked the Marathas near Delhi but was signally defeated, and in 1772 the Marathas overran a large portion of Rohilkhand and captured Najafgarh, where Zabita Khan's family resided and his treasure lay. Zabita Khan then solicited the aid of Shuja-ud-daula, Nawab Wazir of Oudh; but the Nawab declined to interfere unless Hafiz Rahmat Khan applied on his behalf. Negotiations were commenced with Shah Alam and the Marathas for the restoration of Zabita Khan's family and the evacuation of Rohilkhand. The Marathas agreed to accept 40 lakhs of rupees, provided that Shuja-ud-daula made himself responsible for the payment; but Shuja-ud-daula now declined to enter into any such engagement unless Hafiz Rahmat Khan gave him a bond for the money. To this Hafiz Rahmat Khan consented, the bond was signed and the Marathas retired from Rohilkhand. In 1773 A.D.

the Marathas proposed to attack Shuja-ud-daula and attempted to gain the help of Hafiz Rahmat Khan. The latter refused to join them. Instead he sent information to Shuja-ud-daula concerning what he had done, and on the strength of this requested restoration of his bond. Shuja-ud-daula expressed his approval of Hafiz Rahmat Khan's conduct and promised the restitution of the bond when the Marathas had been defeated. The Marathas were defeated soon after at Asadpur by the combined forces of Shuja-ud-daula and Hafiz Rahmat Khan, with the result that they quitted not only Rohilkhand but Dehli also. Shuja-ud-daula then returned to Oudh, but denied ever having promised to restore the bond. He next seduced many of the Afghan Rohillas from their allegiance to Hafiz Rahmat Khan, and then proceeded to eject the Maratha garrisons from Etawah and Shikohabad in spite of Rahmat Khan's remonstrances. He even went further and called on Hafiz Rahmat Khan to discharge the balance of 35 lakhs due on the bond. This was only a pretext for provoking hostilities, for which purpose the Nawab had already begun to assemble an army; and Hafiz Rahmat Khan having failed to pay up, the Nawab advanced to the Ganges. The last scene in the tangled history of the period closed with the defeat of Hafiz Rahmat Khan by Shuja-ud-daula, who was aided by a British force, at the battle of Miranpur Katra in the Shahjahanpur district on April 23rd 1774 A. D.

Etawah under the Oudh Government.

From 1774 to 1801 the district of Etawah remained under the government of Oudh. Little occurred to disturb it during this period and little is known regarding its history. For many years the administration of the district was in the hands of Mian Almas Ali Khan. *Amils* were stationed, we know, at Etawah, Kudarkot and Phaphund. One of those who held office at the last named place was Raja Bhagmal or Baramal. The latter was by caste a Jat and was sister's son to Almas Ali Khan, who was by birth a Hindu but was subsequently made a eunuch and converted to Islam. Raja Bhagmal built the fort at Phaphund and the old mosque which still bears an inscription recording the name of the donor. Almas Ali Khan was, according to Colonel Sleeman, "the greatest and best man" Oudh ever produced; he amassed great wealth, but, having no descendants,

he spent his money for the benefit of the people committed to his charge. He held court occasionally at Kudarkot where he built the fort, of which the massive ruins still remain. At Etawah the *amils* are said to have resided in the fort; but the building was destroyed by Shuja-ud-daula in consequence of the representations of the Etawah townspeople that, so long as the *amils* occupied such an impregnable residence, they would never do anything but oppress the people.

The cession. On November 10th, 1801, the district was made over to the British Government by the Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, together with the rest of the lower Doab and other tracts.* This action was taken in return for a guarantee of protection, and by way of payment for the maintenance of the Oudh local forces which were ultimately stationed at Cawnpore. The cession did not altogether pass off without difficulty, as the district was full of refractory *taluqdars* from whom revenue was only extracted with great trouble. No military operations, however, had to be undertaken, and Lord Lake's army does not seem to have passed through the district on its way in 1803 to fight the Marathas. Still for some years Etawah was threatened with Maratha inroads, while scenes occurred with the *zamindars* in the earlier years of the British administration which recall the experiences of the imperial officers in the 16th century, and it was not till the *zamindars* of Sandaus, Sahson and Kamait had been finally settled with in 1816 A.D. that the history of the district may be said to have become one of the peaceful progress and reform, which was afterwards broken only by the interruption caused by the Mutiny of 1857.

The Mutiny. Elsewhere, perhaps, the shadow of the coming calamity may have preceded it and diffused a vague sense of insecurity and alarm; but in Etawah there was nothing but hopefulness and peace. "Never apparently had the prospects of the district been so cheering; crime was, and had been for the previous two years, steadily decreasing; the revenue flowed in without the necessity of recourse to a single coercive process; public libraries and numerous schools gave rich promise of future progress; new lines of communication were being rapidly

* Aitcheson's Treaties, II., 104.

opened out; the railroad was fast ripening; the great canal, with its daily multiplying branches, steadily diffused fertility through an ever-widening area, and all classes of the community, though not of course without their minor grievances, were on the whole singularly happy and contented. Suddenly the Mutiny burst upon us, effacing apparently in a day the labour of years." So writes Mr. Hume, then collector of the district; for on the 12th of May 1857, two days after the outbreak at Meerut, the news of the Mutiny at that place reached Etawah through Agra. There was at that time a detachment of the 8th Irregulars and a wing of the 9th Native Infantry cantoned at Etawah; and these were at once employed with the police in patrolling the roads, every possible precaution being adopted to ensure the apprehension of fugitive mutineers.

Early incidents of the Mutiny.

Three days passed quietly away, but about midnight on the 16th of May one of the patrolling parties arrested seven mutineers of the 3rd Cavalry. These resisted disarmament desperately, but four of them were killed on the spot and two were captured, the remaining one succeeding in effecting his escape. In the fight which took place Lieutenant Corfield of the 9th Native Infantry was wounded in the right shoulder. This band of mutineers consisted wholly of Pathan troopers from Garhakota who had been engaged in the mutiny at Meerut and were then making their way home. Early on the morning of the 19th May a large cart full of armed mutineers belonging to the same regiment of cavalry entered Jaswantnagar and were stopped by the police. Their arms were demanded and one man proceeded to give them up; but while all eyes were turned upon him and every one was off his guard by their apparent submission the other troopers sprang up from the cart and poured in a volley on the bystanders, killing one and wounding three men. The mutineers then made off and occupied a Hindu temple close by. Intelligence of this occurrence was at once conveyed to Etawah; and Mr. Hume and Mr. Clarmont Daniell, the joint magistrate, with some five troopers, proceeded to Jaswantnagar, where they found the mutineers in a very strong position. "The only way they could be got at", writes Mr. Hume, "was through a narrow doorway leading to some steps which were completely commanded

from within. The whole building, which stands on an elevated platform of *pakka* masonry, as well as the walls of the platform itself, are full of loop-holes, and the wall for many yards on each side of the doorway contained arches filled up with a brick-work screen made by leaving out every other brick. It is not possible to get in except through this door, and to get at this door we were exposed for thirty yards, come which way we should, to a point-blank fire from men we could not see. Inside the door there were steps, also surrounded by a trellis-work through which shots could be fired....Mr. Daniell and myself first got inside the grove and explored the whole of the back of the building the mutineers firing steadily at us all the while and we returning the fire from our double-barrels whenever we could see any portion of a man. We could not get the police well within fire, and though we went more than once within five yards of the building, the firing was so heavy that no one would make a rush." This went on till 3 o'clock, when Mr. Hume retired to a bungalow for food. At 5-30 p. m. he was again upon the ground; but during the interval the townspeople, who had shown unequivocal signs of sympathy with the mutineers, had succeeded, notwithstanding the line of patrols and guards established all round the grove, in supplying them with food and ammunition. Meanwhile Mr. Hume had sent to Etawah for reinforcements and had received a note to say that six of the irregulars and ten sepoys would be sent. The former galloped on and reached Jaswantnagar about 5 p.m., but the latter did not make their appearance at all, having gone some two miles down the wrong road which leads to Kachhaura Ghat. As time was now passing and the people of the town were very excited, and as it seemed very doubtful if it would be possible to retreat even if he wished it, unless he carried the place at once, Mr. Hume determined to attempt to storm the temple. The irregulars dismounted and agreed that Mr. Hume and a few of the *sowars* should suddenly run to and occupy the platform of a masonry well distant about 15 or 20 feet from the doorway of the building and exactly in front of it; that they should pour in a volley, and that Mr. Daniell, with the *dafadar* of *sowars* and anyone else who would go, should run swiftly along the

face of the temple and brick-work screen and dash in, Mr. Hume and his party following. The movement might have proved successful if it had been supported; but as it was the firing was so heavy that Mr. Hume, Mr. Daniell, the *dafadar* and one *chaukidar* were all that reached the doorway. The *dafadar* immediately fell back, the *chaukidar* was knocked over, and while Mr. Daniell was poking about with his revolver trying to shoot some one through the brick-work screen he was thrown down with a pistol wound in the face. Every one then at once fled; Mr. Daniell scrambled away a few yards and fell senseless, and Mr. Hume, seeing that it was hopeless to try and rally the men, carried Mr. Daniell with the help of a barber out of range of the enemy's fire. A large mob of townspeople had collected and had been watching the proceedings, and when they saw what had happened they at once became hostile and threatening. Mr. Hume ordered them to disperse to their homes, and some skulked off. The *sowars* were ordered to remount and to commence patrolling the grove, while Mr. Hume, having washed and dressed Mr. Daniell's wound, returned with that officer to Etawah. Immediately on reaching Etawah Mr. Hume sent out Muhammad Ikram Husain, a deputy collector, with instructions to maintain a vigilant guard over the temple till arrangements could be made to take the place, but in the event of the Muhammadan population of the town making any unequivocal demonstration of being about to release the mutineers by force, rather than allow so formidable a body to commit themselves irretrievably against the Government, to afford the besieged an opportunity of escaping out of the temple, by relaxing the strictness of the watch. In this event, however, Muhammad Ikram Husain was directed to follow and attack them in the open as soon as they had got some distance out of Jaswantnagar. The plan, however, fell through. A violent storm came on during the night and the mutineers effected their escape under its cover, carrying off with them a comrade who had been wounded in addition to one who had been killed.

Evacuation of Etawah.

For some days after the affair at Jaswantnagar nothing of importance occurred. On May 22nd, however, information was received of the approach of a large body of mutineers by way

of Shikohabad and of the mutiny of the detachments of the 9th Native Infantry at Aligarh and Mainpuri; and it was determined in a council of war to remove the troops to a position where they would not be likely to be tampered with until reinforcements arrived, and where, in the event of an attack, they would feel that they could defend themselves with advantage. Accordingly on May 22nd the troops with their officers and the ladies of the station marched towards the Jumna with a view to occupying a position at Barhpura. No signs had hitherto appeared of disaffection among the sepoys; but just as they reached the *ghat* on the river the greater portion of them mutinied and turned back. Those who remained faithful accompanied their officers and the ladies to Barhpura, which they reached in safety the same day. The mutineers who returned to Etawah attacked the treasury and the police at once disappeared; while Mr. Hume and Mr. Parker of the railway, who had remained behind to guard the station, were obliged to fly and joined the party at Barhpura. During the night the sepoys plundered the treasury and carried off a large amount of the treasure on the backs of camels which had been provided for loading the magazine. Immediately the city rabble, led by the Mewatis, Julahas and some Rajputs, rose in large bodies; during the next day they plundered the sepoys' lines, carried off the contents of the magazines and bells-of-arms and gutted the bungalows, of which they burned two, besides the sessions court-house and the post-office. The district and thagi jails were next broken open, the remainder of the treasure, amounting to four lakhs of rupees, was carried off, and the roof and records of the collector's office were destroyed by fire. Every effort was made to induce the Bhadaurias of Barhpura to aid in maintaining peace, but without success. No great violence had as yet been done to the private property of natives beyond that involved in petty highway robberies which appear to have been committed by the villagers on the roads in the district; still large bodies of dacoits were at large, prepared for desperate enterprises, and great anxiety was felt regarding them. It subsequently transpired that, had the corps not been removed to Barhpura, they would have mutinied at gun-fire the following morning.

Arrival of the Gwalior Grenadiers and re-occupation of Etawah

On the night of May 24th the fugitives were joined by the First or Grenadier Regiment of the Gwalior Contingent under the command of Major Hennessy, and on the following day Etawah was re-occupied. Energetic measures were at once adopted for the restoration of order; numbers of persons were arrested with property in their possession stolen from the lines and bungalows; much more was given up by persons who professed to have forcibly regained it from robbers or to have originally taken it under their protection; Rs. 40,000 of the plundered treasure were recovered; several gangs of dacoits were broken up or dispersed; and on May 27th martial law was proclaimed. Kunwar Lachhman Singh, deputy collector of Banda, who happened to be on leave at the time, now joined Mr. Hume, and in a few days the most perfect order was restored. One village fort, at Samthar, where the old *zamindars* who had ousted the new proprietor obstinately refused to surrender, though offered pardon, and fired upon the emissaries of peace, was carried by storm and burnt to the ground, the garrison being put to the sword. Very soon the whole country around was up in arms; the Cawnpore, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri and Agra districts, where these bordered on Etawah, gradually fell into a state of anarchy, but within Etawah itself there was peace. The village *zamindars* at first altogether taken by surprise were beginning to come forward in support of the Government, and the Indian officials recovered their nerve. In order to relieve the anxiety which could not but be felt regarding the troops on the spot it was resolved to send the ladies and children to Agra; and these were safely escorted thither by a mixed detachment of the Gwalior regiment and of the local levies raised by Kunwar Zohar Singh of Partabner. Debi Pershad, tahsildar of Bela, beat off a body of 300 horse who had come to attack his tahsil; but disturbances were rife in Phaphund and Auraiya, and demands for aid came from the Europeans in Orai. With a view to protecting the district and opening up the lines of communication Mr. Hume despatched 200 Grenadiers towards Auraiya, and sent all the best of his police officers with some trusty *zamindars* to take possession of the neighbouring parganas of Sikandra, Rasulabad and Dera-Mangalpur in Cawnpore. This brought the Etawah forces within some twenty

miles of Cawnpore itself, and at the nearest point along the canal the tahsildar of Bela was directed to collect supplies, which it was hoped might be thrown into the entrenchment at Cawnpore for the relief of General Wheeler's force. Rajput levies were also raised and people began almost to hope that the storm would blow over, when the mutiny of the Gwalior regiment took place and dashed their hopes to the ground.

Mutiny of the Gwalior regiment and flight of the Europeans to Agra.

On the 16th of June news arrived of the mutiny and massacre at Gwalior. This was communicated by the senior native officer to Major Hennessy. The latter explained his intended course of action, that he would at once set off for Agra; but the former refused to obey and declared that he would not proceed to Agra. Major Hennessy and the other officers slept the same night as usual in front of the picquets, closely guarded by their men; and they heard several conversations during the night which unmistakably showed them that a considerable portion of the men were ready for treason and murder. Early in the morning of the 17th June, accordingly, the Europeans assembled at Mr. Hume's house, and after some consultation it was resolved to retire upon Agra. At this time Kunwar Lachhman Singh with the Partabner Raja and his men, as well as the pick of the local horse and police, were at Agra with the ladies and children; while Rao Jaswant Rao, Kunwar Chhatar Singh and the remainder of the police that could be trusted were in the Cawnpore district. There was therefore no force in the district upon whom the Europeans could rely; and knowing as they did that, although the majority of the troops were averse to open violence, they would not resist any attempt on the part of the more ill-disposed, their resolution was a wise one. At dawn on the morning of the 17th all the Europeans made for Kachhaura ghat on the road to Agra. Arrived there they found it impossible to halt, as the Jhansi mutineers were within a day or two's march of the district. They accordingly pushed on to Bah, where they were joined by a party of fugitives from Kalpi and Orai, including two ladies. At Bah matters were, if possible, worse; bodies of matchlockmen were parading the country, and, two or three nights before the arrival of the fugitives Bah itself had been completely plundered; while, even while they rested there, firing was incessant and some houses adjoining the building

where they stayed were burned before their eyes. They were therefore compelled to proceed with the utmost despatch to Agra, which they reached in safety.

State of the district and incursion of the Jhansi mutineers.

As soon as the Europeans had left Etawah the Grenadiers plundered the property of the residents which had been recovered and the little money that remained in the treasury. They next attacked and began to plunder the new city, of which they burned a few shops; but the townspeople turned out, killed twenty-six, wounded several, and finally obliged the whole regiment to move across the river. As soon as Mr. Hume arrived at Agra he despatched Kunwar Zohar Singh of Partabner to Etawah with instructions to protect the city, to make the best arrangements he could for the neighbourhood and to communicate regularly with Agra. In the district there was no disturbance; the people appeared to be well-affected and the *tahsil* and *thana* officials maintained their positions. But it was not long before trouble began. On June 24th the rebel brigade from Jhansi crossed the Jumna at Shergarh ghat, and on the following day forcibly plundered the Auraiya tahsil. The tahsildar, Ram Baksh, managed to save the records, but he was himself carried away by the mutineers and when he returned shortly after, having been released, he died from the effects of the ill-treatment he had received. The rebels next proceeded to Lakhna; but the tahsildar, Ishri Pershad, removed his treasure and records to Rao Jaswant Rao's fort at Dalipnagar and so saved them. From Lakhna the brigade came to Etawah, where on their arrival the Mewatis again broke out and burned the remainder of the bungalows in the station. The mutineers then passed out of the district to Mainpuri; and although, for a short time, the bad characters, reinforced by the prisoners escaped from the jails, prowled about in formidable bands, the district once more became tranquil. This shows, as Mr. Hume says, that "there was no latent disloyalty in the people; three times had bands of mutineers disturbed the peace of the district and let loose the lawless ruffians who, even in the most peaceful times, have ever infested its innumerable ravines; each time, the mutineers being once beyond the border, the people rallied round the Government officers, all of whom they had protected to the utmost during the disturbances, and relapsed in a few days into quiet."

Events during July and August 1857.

In fact all seemed so quiet at Etawah that Mr. Hume was thinking of returning to the district when his plans were disconcerted by the arrival of the Nimach Brigade at Agra, the actions which took place there and his own subsequent prostration with cholera. During July three more separate bodies of mutineers for the fourth time disturbed the peace of the district. One, on the 26th of July, attacked Phaphund and plundered the tahsil, the records, however, being saved. A second, passing through the already plundered tahsil of Auraiya, advanced to pillage Lakhna; but both treasure and records were again saved by Jaswant Rao and, baffled and disappointed, the rebels made off to Mainpuri. A third body made a dash at Bela, which they took; but the tahsildar had previously managed to remove the treasure and records to Chhatar Singh's fort at Sahar. During all this time, except when he was actually ill with cholera, Mr. Hume kept up a continuous correspondence with the Indian officials and the well-disposed *zamindars*, communicating news and orders, deciding all difficult points referred to him, and endeavouring by proclamations and letters to keep alive every feeling of loyalty to the State. Early in August, owing to dissensions among the *taluqdars* regarding their respective jurisdictions, Mr. Hume drew up, with the sanction of the Government, a detailed scheme assigning portions of the district with certain monthly stipends to each of the most respectable and competent *taluqdars* and tahsildars. Under this scheme Phaphund and Bela were entrusted to the tahsildar, Lala Debi Pershad, assisted by Chhatar Singh of Sahar and Laik Singh of Harchandpur. Bharthana remained under the control of the tahsildar, Lala Ishri Pershad, and Rao Jaswant Rao of Dalipnagar. Etawah tahsil was handed over to Kunwar Zohar Singh, Sham Bihari Lal of the police being placed in charge of the city in subordination to him; while Auraiya was managed by the tahsildar Ram Baksh. The Chakarnagar and Barhpura *ilaqas* were committed to the charge of Raja Khushal Singh and Rao Jawahir Singh, the former of whom subsequently turned rebel.

Outbrea[k] of the Raja of Ruru a[nd]

The want of success of the British troops before Dehli and the continued absence of Mr. Hume from the district, however, at length began to show their fruits. Rana Mahendra Singh of

of Rup Singh, Raja of Bhareh: arrival of the Gwalior rebels, the *nazim* of Farrukhabad and Brigadier Walpole's column.

Sakrauli, with Narayan Singh of Chakarnagar, attempted to eject Kunwar Zohar Singh and his officers from Etawah; the Raja of Ruru in Bela, with his kinsmen, and Kamal Singh and Indarjit, collected revenue, molested the Government servants and took forcible possession of several villages and plundered two or three. Rup Singh, the uncle of the minor Raja of Bhareh, did the same in Auraiya; but the remainder of the *taluqdars* and the mass of the people remained quiet and faithful, while some of them exerted themselves to send camels, horsemen and supplies of different kinds to Cawnpore. Even those who were rebelliously inclined were kept within bounds by letters from Mr. Hume and by the advance of Grant's column to Mainpuri till the end of October. When, however, the latter passed on without visiting Etawah and it began to be rumoured that the British were with difficulty holding Lucknow and Cawnpore, the disaffected began openly to make preparations for attack and dacoits began to collect in every direction. Just at this time the Gwalior rebels appeared on the south-eastern frontier. Raja Bhan of Sikandra commenced a bridge at Kalpi, where an advanced guard of them had arrived, and began to threaten Auraiya, and Rup Singh of Bhareh did the same at Shergarh. Urgently pressed for assistance by the officers of the threatened pargana, Rao Jaswant Rao and Ishri Pershad marched down, broke up the bridge-of-boats at Shergarh, and, although at first surrounded by Rup Singh who had been joined by Niranjan Singh of Chakarnagar and the noted dacoits, Ram Pershad and Pitam Singh, succeeded on the 1st of November in defeating the rebels and killing seventeen men, among them Ram Pershad, the real leader in the field. A vernacular proclamation, moreover, issued by Mr. Hume in Etawah produced a good effect, strengthening the hands of the loyal and well-disposed; and once more, although the rebel leaders still maintained a menacing attitude, the district was at peace. On December 1st, however, the *nazim* of the rebel Nawab of Farrukhabad, invited by the Ruru Raja and the Rana of Sakrauli, invaded the district with a force of 5,000 men and 12 guns. He reached Etawah on December 3rd, and on the same day attacked Kunwar Zohar Singh, who had only two guns badly served and worse equipped.

Zohar Singh's force was beaten, his guns were captured, his gunners killed, and he was himself compelled to retreat to Partabner. Again the Mewatis commenced to plunder everything they could lay their hands on, and anarchy once more took the place of order. In Bela the tahsildar found himself unable to move out of Chhatar Singh's fort at Sahar, and the officials of Phaphund were obliged to take refuge in Laik Singh's fort at Harchandpur. Rup Singh took possession of pargana Auraiya, but Jaswant Rao and Ishri Pershad held their own at Bharthana; and, though the Farrukhabad *nazim* sent his agents everywhere, these succeeded in collecting no revenue. The triumph of the rebels was cut short by the arrival of Brigadier Walpole's column on the 25th of December. The British force advanced through Auraiya and everywhere the rebels melted away before them. In Etawah Zohar Singh surrounded one Taj Khan and some of the leading Mewatis in the tahsili and kept them there until December 28th, when Brigadier Walpole's force arrived. After three men of the Rifles had been wounded in an ineffectual attempt to storm the building the place was mined and blown up with the gratifying result that some of the most turbulent characters in the district were finally disposed of.

Mr. Hu[me] returns [to] the [dis]trict.

During all this time Mr. Hume had been most anxious to resume his duties at Etawah, but the Government declined to allow him to do so until it could support him with a proper force. On December 30th Brigadier Walpole was directed to leave two guns and 200 European soldiers at Etawah, and Mr. Hume was authorized to proceed thither with Mr. G. B. Maconochie under an escort of 50 men of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Sherriff. En route it was learnt that no detachment had been left behind by Brigadier Walpole, but, nothing daunted, Mr. Hume and his escort pushed on and reoccupied the station on January 6th, 1858. With the exception of Auraiya, of which Rup Singh had again taken possession, the district was tranquil. Mr. Hume at once raised a local levy comprising 200 foot, 150 horse, five guns and 50 gunners. Nor did Rup Singh and his rebels remain quiet. Twice they boldly marched forward to attack Mr. Hume; but, although they came within 15 miles and 13 miles of his force, they on each occasion

hurriedly fell back owing to the determined attitude adopted by Mr. Hume and the rumour of an advance from Cawnpore in the direction of Kalpi. Towards the end of January Mr. Hume's force was strengthened by a detachment of Alexander's Horse, and it was resolved to take the offensive. A post was thrown out as far as Bakewar, and on February 7th Captain Alexander and Messrs. Hume and Maconochie, with detachments of horse, the local levies and a number of matchlockmen supplied by the loyal *zamindars*, proceeded to the village of Anantram.

Action at Anantram.

They found the enemy very strongly posted about a mile beyond the village. Their right, resting on the Cawnpore road, held a large mango grove with a wall six feet high all round and a small ditch in front; on their left was the village of Phulpur, and every field between these two positions was occupied by them. The right was the chief position and was the most formidable to attack, the enclosure swarming with rebels, who had one gun. As the effect of a retreat without doing anything would have been disastrous, it was resolved to attack the place. The cavalry was formed into three troops and posted in different places; and Mr. Hume, having with difficulty collected some two or three hundred of the matchlock men, gallantly advanced with them and a gun towards the enclosure. Taking advantage of a number of small ridges intervening between his force and the point chosen for attack he reached within twenty yards of the enclosure, the gun firing the while in answer to that of the enemy, when some three or four hundred rebels broke out to the rear. These were cut up by Alexander's Horse, though not without some casualties, for even single fugitives, almost without exception, turned and fought. Next, a final discharge having been made from the gun, the matchlockmen rushed forward into the enclosure, flinging aside their matchlocks and taking to their swords. A hand-to-hand fight now ensued within the enclosure and ended in the complete discomfiture of the enemy, who lost their gun and their baggage, as well as 150 men killed. On Mr. Hume's side twelve matchlockmen were killed and a few of them and of the cavalry were wounded. While this action was taking place Lalpuri Gosain, the *porohit* of the Nana of Bithur, was lying with some regular mutineers only six miles

away; but fortunately neither party knew at the time of the other's presence.

State of the district during February and March, 1858.

The action at Anantram had the effect of restoring tranquillity in Etawah and Bharthana, and soon after authority was re-established in Bidhuna. The Ruru Raja still retained some mutineers in his fort and assisted others who from time to time passed by. He even made preparations on more than one occasion to attack Etawah, but his courage invariably failed him and on March 7th he committed suicide. Auraiya, however, was in a state of anarchy. Here the rebels were able to hold their own chiefly owing to the existence of a bridge-of-boats at Shergarh ghat: this was guarded by a force of regular mutineer troops from Kalpi who could at any time cross to assist their allies. This bridge was thus one of the great obstacles to the pacification of the district, as the rebels were in the habit of crossing by it in large bodies, and after a few days' raiding in Auraiya and Phaphund they were able to retire and enjoy their spoils in safety. At this time Brigadier Seaton, who had been left behind with a few troops when Sir Colin Campbell advanced to the relief of Lucknow, was in command at Fatehgarh, and he, notwithstanding Mr. Hume's repeated applications, forbade the employment of any regular troops in Auraiya. Thus the state of anarchy was prolonged for another six months, as matchlockmen could not oppose rebels aided by regular mutineer infantry. Rup Singh therefore remained in possession of Auraiya and the Chakarnagar Raja, Khushal Singh, and his son, Niranjan, still held the Chambal-Jumna Doab, but the rest of the district was quiet. Early in March Rup Singh was reinforced by considerable numbers of mutineers, and it was found necessary to occupy Anantram and Ajitmal with matchlockmen. This movement combined with the arrival, on March 13th, of a force under Colonel Riddell,* who was moving down the Doab on the north bank of the Jumna, effectually checked all further movements of the Auraiya rebels. Rup Singh and his men then recrossed the Jumna and Mr. Hume was able to begin the collection of the land-revenue. But throughout March the Auraiya

* This force consisted of the 3rd Bengal Europeans, Alexander's Horse and two guns.

pargana remained in the hands of the rebels, whose numbers varied with the movements of Colonel Maxwell's column in the Cawnpore district. On the 16th of the month they attacked Phaphund in great force, plundered the place, killed several of the townspeople and one of the police.

Skirmishes with the rebels in Auraiya in April.

At length an expedition was permitted to proceed against them, comprising 100 men of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, 70 *sowars* of Alexander's Horse, 150 local horse, 200 infantry locally raised and five guns of the local battery. On March 30th Ajitmal was occupied about two hours after the place had been stormed, plundered and burned by the rebels, who had killed four men of the guard of matchlockmen stationed there besides wounding several others. It was found that the rebels comprised, besides regular sepoys and cavalry, a large number of men belonging to the villages of Shahpur, Rajpura, Ramnagar and Ayana; and as the first three villages, especially Shahpur, had for months been the habitual residence of dacoits who, protected by the *zamindars* and assisted by the people of the place, had made themselves a terror to the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, it was resolved to punish them. At daylight therefore the force marched towards Shahpur, and up to the village site the line of march of the rebels could easily be traced by the broad track which they left. The village was found empty, and it was ascertained that all the males had been engaged in the affray at Ajitmal and had now fled to Rajpura nearer the ravines. The village was burned, and while the force was engaged in destroying a new fort it was attacked by some regular rebel infantry and cavalry. These on being charged fled and made for Rajpura, which was in turn abandoned by them and was burned by their pursuers. It was then resolved to retire, and as the enemy's horse was hovering about a strong rear-guard of cavalry was thrown out. While the force was passing by Ramnagar the enemy again came out, but a few rounds from the guns dispersed them and they were chased into and through the village, which was evacuated before the horse could reach it. This village also was burned, five of the enemy perished and the main body was driven in confusion into the ravines. Ajitmal was occupied for some time, but the troops were prohibited from

advancing nearer Auraiya. The consequence of this was that the enemy increased in numbers and in confidence and surrounded the outpost at Ajitmal on three sides on April 11th. As Colonel Riddell, commanding at Etawah, declared that his instructions would not allow him to aid them, the local levies were obliged to retire to Bakewar. This retrograde movement was unfortunate, for immediately bands of rebels and dacoits swarmed into and occupied Phaphund, Auraiya and Bidhuna. Niranjan Singh of Chakarnagar, who for some time past had been actively engaged towards Charkhari and in the attack on Colonel Maxwell's force near Bhognipur, reappeared with the notorious dacoit leaders Ganga Singh, Pitam and Bankat, and all that could be done was to harass the enemy and check his advance by sudden attacks on his outposts. On April 21st a party started for Ajitmal and arrived there a little before daybreak, but too late to find Rup Singh and his men, who had made off towards Shahpur. The pursuers at first took the wrong road, but eventually came up with the enemy in full retreat. Just as the rebels reached the edge of the ravines and were still 600 yards off they opened fire and then retreated. Messrs Hume, Chapman, Doyle and Parker, with a few dismounted *sowars*, then carefully followed, and after a running fight succeeded in accounting for seven of the enemy before returning to the uplands.

Attack on Gohani.

The audacity of this attack had the effect of driving every rebel within ten miles of Ajitmal straight across the Jumna, the western half of Auraiya was cleared and Niranjan Singh fell back to Gohani, across the Jumna, with a small party of about 150 regular mutineers and the usual crowd of matchlockmen. The Jumna ghat opposite Bakewar is Dibhauli, and on the night of April 25th a large party of Niranjan Singh's retainers crossed the *ghat* and, having beaten off the guard, took away the boat and established on the other side a number of posts or *murchas* between Gohani and Dibhauli, from which they fired at and annoyed other boat guards on this side of the river. It was therefore arranged that Mr. C. J. Doyle with 150 cavalry should cross the river above Dibhauli and, making a detour, take the *murchas* in the rear and then push on and surround Gohani from the south, while the infantry, crossing at Dalipnagar, should

attack the village from the north. This operation was successfully carried out; fifteen of the enemy were killed, three who were caught were hung and the boat was recovered. Mr. Doyle, however, was severely wounded in the right shoulder.

Events during May, 1858.

At the beginning of May the district began to feel the effects of the advance of Sir Hugh Rose's column from Jhansi, for numerous bodies of mutineers entered the Auraiya pargana. A sharp cavalry skirmish took place near Ajitmal on May 2nd in which Rup Singh's diwan and others of his followers who were stationed there to collect supplies were killed, but no forward movement was made and the enemy daily increased in strength. Moreover Mr. Hume himself was taken ill and the rebels continually threatened the safety of the camp by real and feigned attacks. Lieutenant Sherriff accordingly fell back two miles, whereupon Anantram was taken and burned by the enemy. On the evening of May 2nd a person calling himself the tahsildar of the Nana of Bithur with about 700 men, of whom 300 were regular mutineers, made his appearance at Phaphund and occupied the tahsil and *thana*, after an unsuccessful attack upon Rasulabad in Cawnpore; and in the afternoon of the 3rd May Lalpuri Gosain with Rup Singh, 200 cavalry, 800 infantry and four or five guns occupied Ajitmal. Simultaneously Niranjan Singh with a great crowd of rebels from Kachhwahagarh made a demonstration near Johikha ghat. As Colonel Riddell was still unable to move the *zamindari* outposts were obliged to fall back on Lieutenant Sherriff's camp. This officer then sent the whole of his cavalry, some 300 men, to Anantram under Lieutenant Chapman, who found the enemy in a very strong position. The latter opened fire with their guns as soon as the local horse appeared and then tried to lead Lieutenant Chapman into an ambuscade; but that officer prudently retired after making a thorough reconnaissance. On May 5th, as the mutineers still kept advancing and increasing in numbers, the whole force fell back on Etawah. The force took with them the whole of the tahsil records from Lakhna; and as every respectable *zamindar* accompanied it the Lakhna pargana passed out of the hands of the authorities. The inhabitants of this pargana had always been eminently loyal and they fled in thousands,

the force escorting their valuables. The rebels now became bolder than ever. Niranjan Singh crossed the river at Dibhauli, and, taking up his quarters at Nandgaon on this side, burned the loyal villages and attacked Lakhna itself, from which, however, he was driven off by Rao Jaswant Rao. Phaphund fell entirely into the hands of the rebels, who seized and murdered two unfortunate peons who had been sent to ask for succour.

Collection of boats for Kalpi and the expedition down the Jumna.

All the principal *ghats* on the Jumna from Chura, near Kalpi, to Nandgaon, in pargana Bharthana, were held by the mutineers, who had patrolling parties at each. Mr. Hume offered at this time at the request of Sir Robert Hamilton, who was with Sir Hugh Rose, to collect and send down boats to Kalpi for the construction of a bridge-of-boats there, and at last orders came directing Colonel Riddell to march down towards Auraiya to assist the local authorities. Colonel Riddell accordingly moved on the 9th of May to Bakewar, and on the following day commenced the Jumna expedition in which Kunwar Lachhman Singh and Rao Jaswant Rao accompanied the force. The expedition was an eminently successful one. In seven days the force, which comprised 110 men of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, 150 each of the Etawah local levies and horse, and two 3-pounder guns of the Etawah local battery, all under the command of Lieutenant Sherriff, collected, often from under the enemy's fire, thirty-six boats and, after many skirmishes and a pitched battle at Bijhalpur Silana, safely conveyed the whole number sixty-three miles down the river ; and this too in spite of the fact that the whole of the villages on the right bank were hostile, and many forts and strong places on the left bank were occupied by an enemy intent on opposing their progress. The action at Bijhalpur Silana deserves some further notice, for in it the Etawah levies defeated a far superior force of rebels, taking all their guns, six in number, and killing 81 sepoys. The convoy started at daylight on May 16th, but there being absolutely no current and the wind being dead against the boats, it was 11 o'clock before it reached Bijhalpur. The local horse were a little in advance on the left bank and drew up in front of Silana (a village in

the Jagamanpur *jagir* opposite Bijhalpur), where the enemy lay. As the force halted to reconnoitre the enemy at once opened fire on it, a party of skirmishers having crept up along the cliffs on the right bank. It had been ascertained that the enemy consisted of about two or three hundred regular sepoys with a crowd of matchlockmen, posted in an almost inaccessible village by the river bank entirely commanding the channel, and that they had six guns in position and a number of immense wall-pieces. As it was impossible to get the boats down the river without driving the enemy out of their position Lieutenant Sherriff determined to attack them. Leaving therefore about 70 of the local levies and 24 artillerymen to guard the boats, he landed his men on the right bank and at once threw out skirmishers to occupy the heights in the proximity. While this movement was being developed the enemy conveyed about 40 sepoys across the river lower down and attacked the cavalry. One-half of the latter fell back on the boats covering the camels and transport animals; while the other half wheeled right and left and kept the enemy in check till they received reinforcements, when they drove the sepoys back across the river with a loss of eleven men. Whilst this was taking place Lieutenant Sherriff, Mr. Hume and Sergeant Purcell advanced in skirmishing order along the river bank and the heights covering it. Owing to the admirable dispositions of Lieutenant Sherriff the enemy were driven from bluff to bluff and the rear of the main position was forced, while the attention of the rebels was engaged in front by a portion of the troops. Some of the sepoys fought desperately; but they were soon overpowered and the main body fled in confusion, leaving behind six guns, their wall-pieces and all their baggage. While this force was engaged on land Mr. Maconochie, Dr. Sheetz and Sergeant Edmonds brought up the boats to divert the enemy's attention; but so complete was the defeat that the guns on board had no occasion even to open fire. Only one *sowar* and two sepoys were wounded on our side. On May 18th the convoy arrived at Shergarh ghat and was directed by Colonel Riddell to destroy the enemy's camp on the opposite bank. It was at first intended to support the movement with a company of the 3rd Europeans, but on being informed that

the enemy was in force about half a mile beyond the camp which it was resolved to destroy, Colonel Riddell declined to allow the Europeans to join the expedition. The local infantry with the 2nd Punjab Infantry, accompanied by Lieutenant Sherriff, Mr. Hume and Sergeants Edmonds and Purcell, crossed the river and accomplished their task; but when they were returning they were attacked by some hundreds of the enemy's cavalry. The infantry too tried to creep round and cut off the line of retreat; but ultimately the whole force retired in perfect order to the river bank. Here the fire which they kept up, aided by that from the guns on the boats, kept the enemy in check till the party was re-embarked and conveyed across the river in safety. Colonel Riddell considered it inexpedient to renew the attack, and for several days the enemy continued to fire on the British camp across the river. On May the 24th the news of the fall of Kalpi arrived and the rebels immediately began to disperse. The following day some 3,000 of the Kalpi fugitives, encumbered with plunder, women and children, crossed the river at Bijhalpur and made for the Ganges, but Colonel Riddell did not deem it expedient to pursue them; nor was Mr. Hume permitted to leave the boats in order to visit the Bidhuna and Phaphund parganas which were still in the hands of rebels. After several days of inaction orders arrived to bring the boats down to Kalpi; and then the district, with the exception of the Jumna-Chambal Doab, became so tranquil that the force returned to Etawah on June 2nd while the Sikh detachment left to join its headquarters. Although the neighbouring state of Gwalior fell into the utmost confusion and Ganga Singh, Niranjan Singh and other dacoit leaders continued to threaten the district, the administration was able to proceed smoothly, the revenue was collected and the police officers were established in their jurisdictions. Indarjit of Ruru, several sepoys and absconded convicts were arrested; and Tej Singh, the rebel Raja of Mainpuri, surrendered himself to Mr. Hume. On July 2nd, 1858, Mr. Hume fell ill and gave over charge of the district to Mr. G. E. Lance, the command of the levies devolving on Lieutenant Forbes.

July and August, 1858.

That very day Rup Singh again appeared and commenced to convey his men across the Jumna into Auraiya opposite Bhareh. On the 6th of the month, accompanied by a gang of dacoits under Pitam and Bankat, he attacked Ajitmal, but was driven back into the ravines by a detachment of cavalry under Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Maconochie, who had preceded the main body under Mr. Lance and Lieutenant Forbes. After defeating the enemy the detachment fell back to Anantram, where they were joined by the main body the next day. The latter were too tired to push on at once, with the result that during the day the enemy again attacked Ajitmal and burned it for the second time. On the 8th of July, however, the entire force attacked the rebels at the place and drove them across the river to Bhareh. Three days later the enemy, in no wise discouraged, returned and occupied the Gujar village of Ramnagar, which had been destroyed on March 30th. Here they were attacked by the local levies and, having lost 15 men, were again compelled to seek safety beyond the Jumna. They now remained quiet until August the 7th, when they suddenly crossed the river and surprised the police outpost near Johikha, killing two men. The local levies soon came to terms with them, drove them again across the river and, on the 11th, themselves crossing the river at Tatarpur near the junction of the Kuwari, captured three boats and recovered some plundered property. Continuing their march to Nimri, one of the rebel strongholds, this force took up its position there, repelling on August 13th a well-organized attack under the dacoit leaders Ganga Singh, Pitam and Bankat. On the 14th, after destroying Nimri, the force returned to Auraiya pargana. Throughout the district quiet was now restored except at Bhareh and Chakarnagar, where the Rajas and their dacoit allies still held out; and every night small parties of picked marksmen used to swim the river and, creeping up, fire on the local picquets. One *naik* of the levies, however, was the only victim.

Convoy of the Agra fleet and occupation of the trans-Jumna

Late in August the Agra fleet of merchant boats arrived, and the local force, reinforced from Agra and Mainpuri, was able to convoy it safely in spite of vigorous opposition. At Kataria *ghat*, about one and a half mile from Chakarnagar, Niranjan

Singh and his men did their best to prevent the progress of the escort on August 27th: but all passed by in safety. All the next day a heavy fire was kept up on it by the rebels; and when Garha Kasdah was reached a strong force of rebels with a small gun was found in position prepared to resist its advance. A party was accordingly landed, which soon drove the rebels from their position, chased them through the ravines, killing one of their leaders and 25 men, and captured the gun carriage. The whole escort then dropped down the river to Gohani, where it was joined by the remainder of the Etawah levies under Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Maconochie. Next, crossing the river to Bhareh, it found the fort evacuated and blew it up, the only casualties in all these engagements being three men wounded, including Mr. Collet, an engineer belonging to the East Indian Railway. Between August the 29th and 31st Lieutenant Graham cleared the Jumna of all boats as far as Johikha; and on the latter day Lieutenants Allan and Gordon and Mr. Maconochie started with a strong force of infantry and two guns to bring down six boats which Rup Singh had collected opposite the village of Muhawa-Sundar on the Chambal. The expedition met with considerable opposition, the rebels lining the heights and keeping up a sharp fire of musketry. On coming opposite the boats, however, the infantry crossed under cover of the guns, drove the rebels out of their position, and carried off the boats, returning with them the same night to Bhareh. On September 6th a road was made to Chakarnagar, which was attacked and taken, and the whole of the Jumna-Chambal Doab soon fell into the hands of the authorities. Sahson was occupied by a force of 200 men under a European officer, and strict watch was kept over the southern frontier to prevent Rup Singh and his followers from crossing over and making plundering expeditions into the district. Several attempts were made by him, the most important of which was signally defeated on October 23rd by Lieutenant Allan at Parli, the rebels losing thirty men and the whole of their camels, horses, baggage and magazine.

Inroad Firoz Shah.

Yet once more was the district destined to be disturbed by the inroads of a powerful rebel from outside. On December 7th, 1858, Firoz Shah and other rebel leaders, with about 2,000

men, having been driven out of Rohilkhand and Oudh crossed the Ganges, cut the telegraph wire on the grand trunk road and spread the report that they were about to proceed north-westwards. Instead of this they took the road to Etawah, burning, plundering and slaying indiscriminately. On the same day Mr. Hume, who had rejoined from leave, marched with a force of 129 local infantry, 122 local cavalry, 66 gunners and 4 guns under Lieutenant Forbes to meet them at Phaphund. On arriving there Mr. Hume received news that Bela and Sahar had been attacked, and that the former place had been taken and plundered after several of the police had been wounded. A little later a letter came from Lala Laik Singh of Harchandpur that his place was invested. Reinforcements of 148 horse and 71 foot of the local levies having been received, it was resolved to relieve at once both the loyal landlord of Harchandpur and the officials at Sahar. Early on the morning of the 8th December the force marched from Phaphund and had only advanced some four miles when, after crossing the canal at Kandhon, an outlying picquet of the enemy was met and driven in with the loss of one man. As the force moved forward to Harchandpur the main body of the enemy soon came in sight, and dispositions were made for the attack. The guns were covered on the left by Mr. Doyle with the Etawah cavalry, on the right by two companies of infantry; beyond these was a company thrown out as skirmishers amongst the high *bajra* crops, and beyond these again a troop of police cavalry. The enemy were at first surprised but rapidly concentrated their forces, sending off the women and baggage to the Hamra bridge over the canal under a guard. They then advanced to the attack with some 1,400 regular cavalry, their regular infantry and some riflemen mounted on ponies. The local force changed front to face them, the cavalry being sent to the right and the police troops to the left around a village which lay between the combatants.

Action at Harchandpur.

The fight commenced by the guns of the local force opening fire on the advancing enemy, who then wheeled and, changing front, came down on the right flank. The Etawah levies at once shifted round so as to face them and then advanced. As the combatants drew closer, however, it became clear that the

enemy were quite outflanking the local force, and Lieutenant Forbes gave the order to charge, himself going off to Mr. Doyle and the cavalry on the right, while the police troop charged on the left. Mr. Doyle's charge is described as magnificent. After killing two men, however, with his own hand, he was dismounted and cut to pieces. On this about sixty men fled in every direction; a small portion galloped back to the guns for protection, throwing the infantry into confusion, and about forty stayed by Mr. Doyle's body and, after a severe hand-to-hand conflict, in which six men were killed and the same number wounded, fell back in good order. At the same time the troops on the left under Risaldar Muhammad Asad-ullah Khan charged gallantly and, though nineteen fled, also fell back in good order after a severe fight. Three bodies of the enemy had thus been kept in check by the infantry in the centre and the cavalry on either flank; but two other bodies on the extreme right and left managed to make their way round unopposed. That on the left wheeling round charged the rear of the local force while that on the right simultaneously charged the unprotected left of the guns. Mr. Hume, who was in command of the guns, rapidly wheeled one to the left and one to the rear and divided the infantry between the guns so as to form three sides of a hollow square. The enemy came down on all three sides, but the fire was reserved till they reached within one hundred yards of the guns. Then a volley was fired, but owing to the dense dust and confusion little execution was done, and, though repulsed on the front and in the rear, the enemy pushed in on the left and for a moment obtained possession of the magazine camels. The infantry, however, beat them back, recovered the baggage and soon cleared all three sides. In the meantime the party of the enemy who had attacked the rear, some 400 strong, shifted their position round to the right of the local levies and managed to cut off some baggage camels. Lieutenant Forbes, seeing this, detached a company of infantry and gallantly dashed after them, recovering the animals after a chase of six or eight hundred yards. As he started after them the enemy's cavalry reformed and charged down on the front and left of the

musketry and the guns in the former and by a charge of the police troops in the latter direction. Twice more the enemy charged down at full gallop on the front, left and rear of the square, once, on the left, getting up almost to the muzzles of the guns: each time they were repulsed and beaten back in confusion. Lastly, forming into one mass, they bore down in a body 800 strong at right angles to the front of the local levies and a little to the right, with the intention of wheeling in and charging the right; but Sergeant Edmonds, running out a 12-pounder carronade outside the front face of the square, wheeled it round to the right and gave them one steady, coolly-aimed round of grape shot at 200 yards. The effect of this was miraculous; the enemy turned and fled in confusion, and the battle was over after a severe struggle that had lasted three and a half hours. Mr. Doyle's body was then recovered, the troops formed line and, intelligence having been received that a body of 2,000 infantry were advancing to the attack, the whole force retreated to Harchandpur, where it would be better able to defend itself. As it was on its way there a considerable body of the enemy appeared in the rear, charging down at a hand gallop. It was met with a steady volley from the infantry and guns at a range of 150 yards and entirely broken. Many were killed and wounded and the rest turned and fled, never to reappear again. The local levies lost heavily in the battle; besides Mr. Doyle twenty-one men were killed and nineteen were wounded; but fifty-eight of the enemy were killed and a large number were wounded, whom they managed to carry away. The next morning the fugitives were pursued to Phaphund, which was found abandoned; and on the 10th December the local force went on to Ajitmal, where it learned that the enemy's stragglers had been cut up by Brigadier Herbert while crossing the Jumna. Lakhna was reached on the morning of the 11th December and Sahson the same evening; but such good use had been made of the opportunity of escape that by the time the force arrived at the latter place the enemy were twenty miles further on in Gwalior territory. Firoz Shah fled to the jungles of Central India and Malwa, where he joined Tantia Topi, and his force was subsequently annihilated by General Napier. The

Etawah district was never again troubled by a large body of mutineers and, in a short time, it was found possible to hold it without any show of military force.

Mutiny services.

Few districts in the province can compare with Etawah for the loyalty of its inhabitants during the great rebellion. This loyalty is attributed by Mr. Hume to the lightness of the revenue assessments; the fortunate appointments made to the public service during the years previous to the Mutiny; the personal influence of Kunwar Lachhman Singh over the Raja of Partabner and his fellow Rajputs; the kindly feelings entertained towards the magistrate himself by the majority of the *taluqdars*; and to the persevering efforts made to keep alive those feelings, encourage loyalty, and counteract the effect of the false reports spread by the disaffected. To Mr. A. O. Hume much of the credit is due. "From the very day," he writes, "I first, at the borders of the district, received the congratulatory visits of hundreds of our well-wishers, I gave it to be generally understood that I had no feelings of animosity to gratify...The enemies of order had, even in the worst of times, always been in a minority numerically speaking, but, from the time that my intentions became generally known, they certainly on the mainland parganas (excluding Auraiya) scarcely exceeded one per cent. of the population. In this lay our strength; any surprise by the ill-affected and their mutineer friends was impossible; every move, every accession of strength, was reported at once from a dozen different quarters: men—nay, whole communities—who had been plundering were, instead of being goaded into rebellion, led to return to their peaceful pursuits and to submit to arbitration the adjustment of the cost of their transgressions." Between May 23rd, 1857 and the restoration of order Mr. Hume estimates the amount plundered at Rs. 4,92,604, out of which about Rs. 50,000 were recovered. Soon after the outbreak Mr. Hume, on his own responsibility, suspended the collection of the revenue, wisely deeming it to be safer in the hands of a thousand landholders than in a treasury guarded by sepoys likely to mutiny. When he returned to the district and thought it safe to commence regularly collecting again the large balance

collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,72,720, of which only Rs. 44,759 were real. "This too," writes Mr. Hume with just pride, "without my having recourse to a single coercive process and notwithstanding all the villages that were burned and plundered and the crops that were destroyed." Among the Indian officials who specially distinguished themselves the first place must be given to Kunwar Lachhman Singh, whose exemplary loyalty from first to last, ability in office, and bravery in the field have been repeatedly noticed. Next come Lala Debi Pershad, tahsildar of Bidhuna, Ishri Pershad, tahsildar of Lakhna, Ram Baksh, tahsildar of Auraiya, and Sham Bihari Lal, *kotwal* of Etawah. Conspicuous among the inhabitants of the district for loyalty were Rao Jaswant Rao of Dalipnagar, Kunwar Zohar Singh of Partabner and Laik Singh of Harchandpur. In the last, though less powerful than the two former, "there was from first to last not a shade of vacillation; to each and all, mutineers and loyalists, he had but one reply—'it may be months, it may be years, but sooner or later the English Government will get the upper hand and every man will eat the fruit of his deeds.' Lala Chhatar Singh of Sahar was also remarkable for his good feeling towards the Government and for the continuous protection he afforded to the Government servants, records and treasure; but he was unfortunately led astray by private feelings into two or three irregularities. Others who deserve mention are Rao Jawahir Singh, who managed the Barhpura *ilaqa*, Bhawani Singh, agent of the Chaudhrain of Binsiya, who was wounded at Anantram; the Raja of Malhajini; the Bajpais of Lakhna; the Tiwaris of Kudarkot; the *rais* of Takha; and Babu Ajudhia Prashad of Etawah.

Conclusion.

Nothing has occurred in the district since 1858 to disturb it. Its history has been one of orderly administration and peaceful progress, hardly interrupted by droughts or famines; while even these have almost ceased to affect it except in a small degree owing to the extension of irrigation, the improvement of trade and communications, and the steady increase in the wealth and comfort of its inhabitants.

GAZETTEER

OF

ETAWAH.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

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CONTENTS.

ACHALDA, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

This village, which gives its name to a station on the East Indian Railway, lies in 26°43′N. and 79°27′E. and is now connected with Bidhuna by a metalled road, while to the south, east and west unmetalled roads run to Phaphund, Dibiapur and Etawah. The distance to Etawah is 25 miles and to Bidhuna 9 miles. Owing to its position on the railway the place is one of rising importance: market is held on Mondays and Thursdays, and there are both a school and a post-office. Chhachhund police station and pound lie about two miles to the south-west. The population has increased of late years, for in 1891 it numbered 588 persons, whereas in 1901 the number had risen to 796. Ahirs are the numerically strongest Hindu caste.

AHERIPUR, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

A flourishing market town in the south-east of the tahsil situated in 26°41′N. and 79°9′E. about two miles north of the road from Kalpi to Etawah, with which it is connected by a small branch road, and at a distance of 20 miles south-east of Etawah and twelve miles by road from Bharthana railway station. It consists for the most part of brick houses and is a place of comparatively modern date, although about half a mile to the west there are the remains of an old village site or *khera*. The drainage of the town is towards the surrounding tanks and the Sengar river, which flows at a distance of two and a half miles to the north-east. The water supply is obtained from the wells, the depth of which ranges from 40 to 50 feet. The population, which in 1872 numbered 2,506 souls, had risen at the last census to 3,144 persons, of whom 275 were Musalmans. The Hindus are chiefly Mahesri Banias, Khatiks and Chamars. The Mahesris are prosperous people, and besides being moneylenders carry on a trade in *ghi*, cotton and grain. The *Khatiks* have several workshops in which they make

country carts of all kinds. Markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays in each week, the principal traffic being in cattle which is conducted through the agency of Chamars, who act as brokers and pay the *zamindar* a considerable amount annually for the privilege. To the south of the town there is a large masonry tank constructed by a Mahesri Bania. The place seems to derive its name from having been settled by Ahirs. It now belongs to Rani Kishori, the widow of Raja Jaswant Singh. The town was administered under Act XX of 1856 until April 1st, 1909, when the provisions of the Act were withdrawn. The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force. Aheripur contains a pound, post-office and a vernacular secondary school with a primary branch.. The Rani Kishori is at present constructing a handsome boarding house at her own expense for the accomodation of the pupils of the secondary school.

AIRWA, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A large village, situated in 26°54′N. and 79°27′E. on the Usrahar-Bidhuna road, 27 miles north-east of Etawah. It consists of two portions, Airwa Khas and Airwa Katra, the latter lying a little to the north of the former. Airwa Khas is built on and around a lofty *khera*, which indicates that the place is of some antiquity. On the road to Bidhuna, a little to the south-east of the village, are the remains of what appears to have been a Buddhist temple of very ancient date, the foundations of which, consisting of massive blocks of *kankar*, may still be traced. Airwa was formerly the site of a *tahsili* in the Farrukhabad district, which was broken up in May 1857, when a portion of that district was made over to Etawah. The population, which in 1872 numbered 2,938 persons, had risen to 3,312 in 1901; and consists chiefly of Brahmans and Ahirs. Airwa contains a police station, post-office, cattle-pound, and both a boys' and a girls' school, but the police station will no longer be occupied when the new building has been constructed at Umrain. Market is held every Tuesday and Friday. Some two miles to the west at Doba, on the fifth day of the light half of *Aghan*, is held a large annual fair in honour of *Durbasha Rishi*. It lasts 15 days, and

formerly as much as ten lakhs of merchandise used to be disposed of at it; but its importance has now very much decreased.

AJITMAL, *Tahsil* AURAIYA.

Ajitmal or Sarai Ajitmal is situated in 26°33′N. and 79° 21′E. on the old imperial road from Agra to Kalpi, and is distant 24 miles from Etawah. As its name implies, it was one of the imperial *sarais* on this road. An inscription on the gate of the *sarai* gives the date of its construction and the name of its builder: "In the year 1049 *Hijri*, corresponding to *Sambat* 1698, in which the accession of the emperor Shahjahan took place, the *sarai* of Ajitmal was built by Ajitmal Kayasth." About a quarter of a mile to the west lies Qasba Babarpur, which is evidently a place of much greater antiquity than Ajitmal. Ajitmal contains a police station, cattle-pound and post-office. The population, which in 1872 numbered 1,609 persons, rose to 1,759 in 1901, and mainly consists of Banias.

The village was the scene of several actions during the Mutiny which have been noticed in Chapter V.

AURAIYA, *Tahsil* AURAIYA.

The headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name lies in 26°28′N. and 79°31′E. at a distance of 42 miles from Etawah. It is situated on the old imperial road from Agra to Allahabad, which, between Etawah and Auraiya, is now being metalled, and at the point where this is crossed by the metalled road from Jalaun to Dibiapur and the Phaphund Road station on the East Indian Railway. The site of the town is remarkably level, so that it does not appear to be anywhere raised above the surface of the surrounding country: nevertheless it is well drained, for it lies at the head of the gently sloping ground which joins the Jumna ravines. The tahsili is built on the Jalaun road, and, branching off the latter at right angles, a wide metalled road leads down to the chief market place known as Humeganj, after the distinguished collector of the district. Each side of this road is lined with good masonry shops and now forms part of the principal bazar. Humeganj consists of a large

shops at the sides; while another bazar has been constructed to the south to cope with the rapidly expanding trade of the place. The town proper comprises a number of old masonry houses, around which mud huts are everywhere closely packed, and separated only by unmetalled roadways and narrow lanes: on all sides are water holes, and to the north there is a large expanse of water known as the *jhil.*

The town contains 22 *muhallas* or wards: Gurhai or sugar market; Ruhai, or cotton market; Kachhwaha Tola; Mahoba Tola, peopled by shopkeepers from Mahoba; Dehli Darwaza, so called from a gate built by Raja Bhagmal; Prartho Galli, inhabited by Brahmans; Parheen Darwaza, from Bhagmal's road; Najhai, or grain market; Belum Tola; Shukul Tola; Gadhaiya, from *gadha* or an excavation; Bhika Katra; Parihara; Bazaza; Halwai Khana; Humeganj, built in 1863 on a site originally owned by a Banjara; Lodhai, or iron market; Thatherai, or brass founders' quarters; Madar Darwaza, founded by Bhagmal; Tola Bidhichand; Gamati, so called from a domed building which once existed in it; and the Khirki Sahib Rai. Besides the tahsili, Auraiya contains a first class police station, a combined post and telegraph office, a vernacular secondary, an aided and a girls school, a dispensary and a cattle-pound. To the south is situated a district board inspection bungalow; and two cotton ginning factories now exist in the place. Its trade is chiefly with Jalaun and Gwalior to the south and is very rapidly increasing. Both the East Indian and the Great Indian Penirsula Railways maintain outagencies in the town. In 1872 Auraiya contained a population of 6,459 souls; this rose to 7,299 in 1881, but fell as low as 6,312 in 1891. At the last census in 1901 there were 7,393 inhabitants, of whom 6,221 were Hindus and 1,152 Musalmans. The town, though inferior in population to Phaphund, is the most important place in the district after Etawah. From August 21st 1885 until April 1st 1907 Auraiya was administered under Act XX of 1856, its annual income on an average amounting to Rs. 2,800. In the latter year it was converted into a notified area under Act I of 1900, and its affairs are now managed by a small committee appointed under that Act. Reference to the adminis-

tration of the town has already been made in Chapter IV. Since the change took place considerable progress has been made in paving and draining the side lanes.

The origin of the name Auraiya is given as follows :—In *Sambat* 1578 or 1521 A.D. one Narayan Das, a Singiya Brahman and son of Roshang Deo, founded Narayanpur close to what was then called Nagla Kabirpur. The settlements did not flourish, and a *faqir* named Kamal Shah was asked to pray for increased prosperity. He replied that no success could be hoped for unless another name was given to the village (*nam awari rakhna*). In course of time *awari* was corrupted into Auraiya; and the town continued to flourish under the protecting influence of another *faqir* called Sajhanand, whose temple still exists. No men of any great notoriety appear ever to have lived in Auraiya. During the Mutiny it was more than once at the mercy of the rebels; but it was not plundered, and it is stated that on one occasion some of the wealthier traders saved the town by bribing the rebel leaders. There are two old *sarais*, one built by the Marathas and one by Katha Bhattiara; and two tanks, constructed one by Balak Ram and the other by Fateh Chand. Besides these there are some old masonry wells with undecipherable inscriptions. There are two good mosques both built by Umar Khan, the Rohilla governor, some 200 years ago. Amongst Hindu temples the most famous are Sajhanand's, Babu Balram Das,' and Samadh Banarsi Das' temples, all about 250 or 300 years old.

AURAIYA *Tahsil*.

Auraiya tahsil forms the south-eastern portion of the district, and lies between the parallels of 26°22′ and 26°41′N. and 79°3′ and 79°39′E. It is bounded on the north by Bidhuna tahsil, on the west by Bharthana, and on the east by the Cawnpore district. On the south the Jumna and Kuwari separate it from the Jalaun district, but there is a small tract of country south of the latter stream, which has no natural boundary with the Gwalior State. Except for the trans-Jumna tract the tahsil is compact in shape and area, its average breadth being 24 and its average length 16 miles. The total area is recorded as 266.503 acres or 416·4 square miles.

The tahsil as at present constituted contains portions of all three natural tracts into which the district is divided. Before the break-up of the Phaphund tahsil in 1894 the northern border of Auraiya was formed by the Sengar river; but in that year it received 108 square miles of country from Phaphund belonging to the *pachar* tract. This portion of the tahsil in no way differs from similarly situated land in other parganas; it consists of good *dumat* soil, interspersed with clay beds and occasional low sandy hills. The portion that lies between the Sengar and the Jumna belongs to the *ghar*. The soil, as a rule, is a light but very productive loam of a red tinge. It hardly ever changes to an absolute sand or *bhur*, but every here and there are beds of clay with a nucleus of lowlying *jhabar* or *jhil* land. The ravines along the Jumna comprise a considerable and increasing area. The old Mughal imperial road ran along the head of the ravines, and many of the old masonry pillars, marking the *kos*, are still standing: but the ravines have in many places eaten into and across the old line of road. The ravines of the Sengar are never very large or deep, except perhaps near the eastern boundary of the pargana. The trans-Jumna tract comprises 28 villages and is divided into two portions, that lying between the Jumna and the Chambal and that lying beyond the Chambal. Both are a mass of ravines, and the proportion of good soil to the total area is very small. Along the banks of the rivers, however, there is some good alluvial land, especially on the Jumna; elsewhere the soil is poor and gravelly. The earth of the *kachhar* is of a rich reddish brown colour and is very fertile, and in this respect is far superior to the white sandy soil of the Etawah pargana; but the gravelly soil or *pakar* is poor and worthless. The scenery is perhaps the wildest to be seen in the plains of northern India, and the grandeur of the view from Bhareh fort near the confluence of the two rivers has already been noticed.

Of the total area of the tahsil, 37,866 acres or 14·21 per cent. are returned as barren, 4·69 per cent. being covered with water, 2·83 per cent. occupied by roads, buildings and the like, and 6·69 per cent. otherwise barren. This proportion is the smallest in the district, and its smallness is due to the fact that

Auraiya possesses little or no *usar*. On the other hand 45,807 acres or over 17 per cent. of the total area is classed as culturable waste, a percentage that is slightly in excess of that of Etawah and Bharthana and very much in excess of that of Bidhuna. There is a considerable amount of jungle along both the ravines of the Jumna and Sengar which is valuable for wood and pasturage. The cultivated area of the tahsil averages 144,233 acres or 54·12 per cent. of the total area, a proportion which exceeds that of all other tahsils: out of this 51,179 acres or 35·48 per cent. are normally irrigated. The latter, on the contrary, is a lower percentage than is found elsewhere in the district. Formerly the old pargana of Auraiya was entirely dependent on wells for its supply of water; and at last settlement the irrigated area only amounted to 11·63 per cent. of that cultivated. The average depth of water in the wells was 60 feet from the surface. The northern portion of the tahsil, however, is now watered by the Etawah branch of the canal, while the Bhognipur branch traverses the *ghar* portion from east to west; and the amount of well-irrigation has in consequence become infinitesimal. The *kharif* is the principal harvest, the average area during the last five years having been 91,849 acres as against 77,756 acres sown in the *rabi*. The double-cropped area is considerable, though less than that of any other tahsil, and covers on an average 26,014 acres or 18·03 per cent. of the net cultivation. The chief crops grown are *bajra*, *juar*, *arhar* and cotton, with a fair proportion of maize, in the *kharif*; and barley alone, or intermixed with gram and wheat, in the *rabi*.

The trans-Jumna tract and the ravine tracts suffer generally both from poverty of soil and absence of irrigation, though the loss of the latter is in some degree compensated for by the existence of some alluvial soil. In the *pachar* and *ghar* the standard of cultivation is as high as elsewhere. At the present time 33·5 per cent. of the cultivation is in the hands of occupancy tenants, 47·8 per cent. is held by tenants-at-will and 15·1 per cent. is tilled by proprietors themselves, the small remainder being rent-free. There are 449 villages, at present divided into 1,231 *mahals*. Of the latter 883 representing 67·9 per cent. of the area are owned in *zamindari*, and 313 or

21·9 per cent. in *pattidari* tenure, while 35 or 10·2 per cent. are *bhaiyachara.* The remainder or 110 *mahals* are revenue-free The chief proprietors in the tahsil are Chaudhri Ram Narayan of Burhadana who pays a revenue demand of Rs. 34,755 on 35 villages, owned wholly or in part; and Raja Kehri Singh of Bhareh, whose revenue is Rs. 11,089 in 17 villages. Next to them come the Sengars, especially the Raja of Jagamanpur, while small properties are held by Banias, Kayasths, Khatiks and Musalmanns.

The chief landowning castes are Brahmans with 115,892 acres; Rajputs with 55,667 acres; and Kayasths and Banias. Owing to the change in the tahsil boundaries it is not possible to compare the figures of population for periods antecedent to 1891. In that year the inhabitants numbered 172,097; they increased to 193,333 in 1901 or by 10·98 per cent., the number of females being 89,338. The average density is 464 persons to the square mile: this exceeds Bharthana, but falls short of both Bidhuna and Etawah. Classified according to religions there were 181,879 Hindus, 11,141 Musalmans, 196 Aryas, 69 Jains and 48 Christians. Among the Hindus Chamars are by far the most numerous caste, amounting to 26,131 persons; and after them come Brahmans, 23,022; Ahirs, 20,063; Rajputs, 19,559; and Kachhis, 9,334. Other castes with over 2,000 members apiece are Lodhas, Banias, Gadariyas, Koris, Kurmis, Telis, Nais, Kahars, Dhobis, Dhanuks, Barhais, Bhangis, Kumhars, Lohars and Bharbhunjas. The Rajputs belong to several different clans, the best represented being Sengars, Chauhans, Gaurs, Kachhwahas, Parihars, Bais and Chandels. Among the Musalman population Sheikhs predominate, followed by Pathans, Saiyids, Qassabs, Faqirs, Behnas and Julahas. The tahsil is almost wholly agricultural in character, and almost the entire population is either dependent directly on cultivation or is connected with trade in agricultural produce. There are no manufactures of any importance, except the cotton ginning mills in Auraiya town.

The only towns in the tahsil are the notified area of Auraiya, the headquarters, and Phaphund, formerly the capital town of a tahsil and still the seat of a munsifi: the latter is administered under Act XX of 1856. The largest villages lie either in the

trans-Jumna tract or along the ravines of the Jumna : elsewhere the areas are generally compact and occupied by a dense population. Auraiya is on the whole well served with means of communication. The East Indian Railway only just touches it on the north-east, but runs close to its northern boundary. The main line of traffic, however, runs from the south through Auraiya town to the Dibiapur station, and this is metalled and bridged throughout. The road from Etawah to Auraiya, which traverses the tahsil, is being metalled, and when this work is complete the tahsil will be sufficiently well equipped with first class roads. The only other metalled road in the tahsil is the branch from Phaphund town to Dibiapur station. Unmetalled roads radiate from Phaphund in all directions, connecting it with Sahar and Achalda to the north, Kanchausi to the east and with Auraiya and Ajitmal to the south; but the most important is the long road which runs due south through Dalelnagar to Bijhalpur, where there is a ferry over the Jumna. This track, however, has now lost much of its importance in favour of the metalled road from Sherhgarh ghat to Dibiapur direct. There are several ferries over the Jumna, of which a list will be found in the appendix. The trans-Jumna tract is, of course, the most poorly supplied of any portion of the tahsil; but the country is almost impassable for carts and everything has to be carried on bullocks or camels. Roads practically do not exist, and, from beyond the Kuwari, traffic passes usually along the highway which runs from the old town of Sandaus, through Sahson, towards Lakhna: this road lies wholly outside the tahsil.

In the days of Akbar the tahsil was for the most part included in the mahals of Shaiganpur or Suganpur and Deokali, in the *sarkar* of Kanauj to the west. For some time after the cession it formed a portion of the Cawnpore district, but was annexed to Etawah prior to the settlement under Regulation IX of 1833. Subsequently the Bhareh portion was added to it from the Janibrast pargana, and in 1857 twenty villages across the Chambal, comprising the Akbari pargana of Parihara or Sandaus, were annexed. The last change in its boundaries was made in 1894 when the larger portion of Phaphund tahsil was transferred to it. The headquarters have always been at

Auraiya, though the pargana at one time obtained the name of Dalelnagar, from the fact that Mr. Hume contemplated making that place the headquarters.

The tahsil now forms a criminal and revenue subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. For the purposes of police administration there are at present stations at Auraiya, Phaphund, Dibiapur and Ajitmal.

BABARPUR, *Tahsil* AURAIYA.

This village lies in 26°34′N. and 79°20′E., 24 miles south-east of Etawah, on the old road to Kalpi. It has two sites which combined are known as Sarai Babarpur ; and it takes its name from the emperor Babar who used it as a halting place. The *sarai* itself stands near the village sites and was built in the time of Almas Ali Khan, the Oudh governor ; and the fort close by was erected by one of his servants. The population of the two sites in 1872 numbered 1,199 persons: this number in 1901 had risen to 1,457. The landlords are a family of Kayasths and the numerically strongest Hindu caste is that of Chamars. Market is held on Wednesdays and Sundays ; and formerly a large trade in salt, gram and castor-oil used to be carried on from it with Jalaun and Gwalior, the place being noted for the last-named article which used to be manufactured in large quantities. It has now, however, much declined in importance as a market.

BAKEWAR, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

A large village in 26°39′N. and 79°12′E., distant 13 miles south-east of Etawah, on the road to Auraiya. From the elevation of its site the present village appears to overlie some older town. The population in 1872 numbered 2,619 persons ; but in 1901 there were 3,725 inhabitants, consisting principally of Brahmans and Muhammadans. Bakewar contains a police station, a post-office and both a boys' and a girls' school. It was the scene of several engagements with the Auraiya rebels during the Mutiny.

BARALOKPUR, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

A village lying in 26°56′N. and 79°12′E. on the metalled road to Farrukhabad, at a distance of 14 miles from Etawah. It contains a police station, pound, post-office and an aided school, and in 1901 had a total population of 1,736 persons, chiefly consisting of Brahmans. On high ground close to the road is an inspection bungalow. The police station will soon be removed to Chaubia.

BARAUNA KALAN, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A village lying in 26°53′N. and 79°25′E., distant some 24 miles from Etawah and ten from Bidhuna. It is said to have been founded about 250 years ago by one Harchand Rai, a Kanaujia Brahman, whose descendants still reside here and founded the small bazar. There is a trigonometrical survey pillar on a fort-crowned mound close to the site. Market is held on Wednesdays and Sundays ; and there is also a small school. The population, which in 1872 numbered 2,822 persons, had risen to 3,590 in 1901, Ahirs being the numerically strongest caste among the Hindu portion of the inhabitants.

BARHPURA, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

A village lying in 26°43′N. and 78°59′E. between the Jumna and Chambal rivers, some two miles west of the metalled road from Farrukhabad and Etawah to Gwalior and ten miles south-west from Etawah, on the old customs line. Barhpura was formerly the headquarters of the Janibrast tahsil which was abolished in 1843. It is the residence of Rao Himanchal Singh Bahadur, a Bhadauria Rajput, but its possession has now passed from the hereditary *zamindar* to a Saraogi, who purchased it at an auction sale. The purchaser was Tara Chand, on whose death the property descended to his sons. Barhpura contains a second class police station, pound, post-office and primary school. The population in 1901 was 1,032 persons, of whom 55 were Musalmans and 81 Jains. On the first outbreak of the Mutiny the ladies of the station were sent here before

BASREHAR, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

A village lying in 26°52′N. and 79°7′E., on the metalled road from Etawah to Farrukhabad, distant 6½ miles from the *sadr* station. It had a population of 1,677 persons in 1901, mainly consisting of Brahmans. A small bazar is held twice a week on Thursdays and Sundays. Basrehar contains a post-office, aided school and an inspection bungalow; the last belongs to the Etawah branch of the canal.

BELA, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A village in the north-east of the tahsil on the right bank of the Pandu stream in 26°50′N. and 79°27′E., situated at the junction of the two unmetalled roads from Auraiya and Etawah to Kanauj, at a distance of 42 miles east from the district headquarters and 12 miles from Bidhuna. Bela was once a place of considerable importance, being formerly the headquarters of a sub-collectorate which included several parganas, and prior to the formation of the present district in its present shape it formed part of the district of Farrukhabad. Since the removal of the tahsil to Bidhuna after the Mutiny the place has greatly declined. It is situated on a lofty mound and was formerly surrounded by a wall, traces of its gates still remaining. In the fort live the Kachhwaha *zamindars*. Until 1886 Bela was administered under Act XX of 1856, but in that year, owing to the decay of the place, the provisions of the Act were withdrawn. The *zamindars* are now in reduced circumstances, as is also the trading population. Bela possesses a police station, post-office, pound and school. The population at the last census in 1901 numbered 2,107 persons of whom 202 were Musalmans.

BHAREH, *Tahsil* AURAIYA.

A village lying in 26°31′N. and 79°17′E. near the confluence of the Jumna and Chambal rivers, distant 31 miles in a direct line from Etawah and 16 miles from Auraiya. It contains a fine old fort, now partially in ruins; and was the chief village of the Bhareh *taluqa*, the remains of which are still owned by the

Sengar Rajput, Raja Kehri Singh of Bhareh. The population of the place has decreased, for in 1891 it numbered 556 souls, whereas in 1901 there were only 388 inhabitants. Brahmans are the predominant Hindu caste.

BHARTHANA, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

The headquarters of the tahsil of the same name lie in 26°44′N. and 79°17′E., and are distant 12 miles from Etawah, with which they are connected by an unmetalled road. Bharthana was selected as the headquarters of the tahsil by Mr. A. O. Hume, on account of its central position, at the time when he rearranged the boundaries of the different parganas. The village lies a short distance to the north of the railway and derives its name from its founder, Bharat Singh: it is also known as Bharthanan Bibipur, and has a station on the East Indian Railway. Besides the tahsili, Bharthana contains a first class police station, pound, post-office and middle vernacular school. Market is held in the *ganj* on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. In 1872 the population was only 553 persons; but by 1901 this number had increased to no less than 3,271, many persons having been attracted to the place owing to the development of trade. Chamars are the most numerous Hindu caste in the place.

BHARTHANA *Tahsil.*

Bharthana is the central *tahsil* of the district, conterminous with the pargana of the same name, and lies between the parallels of 26°30′ and 26°59′N. and 78°59′ and 79°21′E. It is bounded on the west by Etawah tahsil, on the north by the districts of Mainpuri and Farrukhabad, on the east by tahsils Bidhuna and Auraiya and on the south by Gwalior territory. The total area is returned at 266,069 acres or 416·9 square miles. It is a long subdivision, stretching right across the district, of oblong shape, the length being approximately 36 miles and the average breadth 14 miles.

Both the East Indian Railway and the Etawah and Bhognipur branches of the Lower Ganges canal cut across it;

These are, from north to south, the Puraha, the Ahneya, the Sengar, the Jumna, the Chambal and lastly the Kuwari, which forms its southern border. So struggling a tract of country, affected in so many parts by fluvial action, naturally possesses a great variety of soil and of physical feature. The north, except for a sand hill which unexpectedly crops up in the west, is a lowlying tract indented with hollows which in the rains form *jhils*, almost large enough in some instances to deserve the name of lakes and never quite drying up all the year round. The extent of *usar* all over this tract is very considerable, and there are numerous raised and more or less fortified village sites cropping up amid the plains. Towards the Puraha a gradual rise in the surface begins; there is a dip as it passes that river, but thence the rise continues uninterruptedly, except for a few *jhils* and the Ahneya, till it reaches the Sengar. A highlying tract begins on the southern bank of the Sengar, and then the character of the country entirely changes. Leaving all traces of *usar* behind, it rolls upwards in successive gentle undulations till it finally terminates in a high ridge, honeycombed with ravines, overlooking the Jumna. Beneath this ridge lies the littoral of the river, all of which is alluvial and part of which is subject to marked fluvial action every year. Across the river comes another ridge, much of the same character, which ends in the Chambal valley; and beyond that river ravines again occur, which hardly disappear until the southernmost boundary of the pargana is reached. The soils change with the character of the country, and though the basis of the soils is loam or *dumat*, we find in the north, around the basins of the *jhils*, much *matiyar* or clay, which, when of inferior quality, is known as *jhabar*. South of the Sengar, sand and sandy loam predominate, varied with good plots lying in the depressions between the undulations, and also immediately at the foot of the Jumna ridge. Here the loam and sand shade off into each other to form a soil styled *barua*, which may be considered an inferior loam or a superior sand. The bad sloping land along the Jumna and Chambal ridges, known as *kurka*, is almost always surrounded by a soil of reddish yellow tinge, which though much cut up by ravines is good; while the alluvial edges of both rivers, as a rule, exhibit

a fine dark soil known as *kachhar*, fringed with a highly fertile deposit called *tir*. The tahsil contains portions of all three tracts into which the district is divided: 47 per cent. of the total area belongs to the *pachar*, 33 per cent. to the *ghar* and 20 per cent. to the *par* tract. Distributed according to artificial soils 14 per cent. of the cultivated was, at the last settlement of 1874, demarcated as *gauhan*, 20 per cent as *manjha* and 66 per cent. as *uparhar*.

The tahsil is a very fair example of the district as a whole. Of the total area 57,558 acres or 21·63 per cent. are barren, 41,698 acres or 15·93 per cent. culturable waste, and 9·93 per cent. old and new fallow. The average cultivated area amounts to 134,476 acres or 50·54 of the whole, out of which 46·99 is normally irrigated. The area watered from canals, however, is 85·64 per cent. of the irrigated area, and is considerably in excess of the district average. This is the result of the extension of irrigation to the *ghar* tract, for at last settlement 42·23 per cent. of the irrigated area was dependent on wells. The *kharif* is, as in the other tahsils, the principal harvest, the average area during the five years ending in 1907 having been 93,307 acres as against 75,329 sown in the *rabi*. The double-cropped area is a little in excess of the district average, and occupies some 34,913 acres or 25·96 per cent. of the cultivated area. The principal *kharif* crops are *juar*, *bajra*, *arhar* and cotton, with a fair proportion of maize. In the *rabi* barley, alone or intermixed with gram, holds the lead, followed by wheat, alone or in combination, peas, opium and gram.

The standard of cultivation is fairly high, though the different tracts offer considerable contrasts, and the pargana, like the district, has a large proportion of high class tenants. Brahmans predominate, and after them come Rajputs, Ahirs and Chamars; Lodhas hold a very small acreage. At the present time 34·7 per cent. of the cultivation is in the hands of occupancy tenants, 50·05 per cent. is held by tenants-at-will, and 11·2 per cent. is tilled by the proprietors themselves, the small remainder being rent-free. There are 310 villages, at present divided into 972 *mahals*. Of the latter 325, representing 52·6 per cent. of

are held in *pattidari* tenure, while 9 are *bhaiyachara*: 93 are revenue-free. Brahmans are the chief landholding caste and own 141,812 acres: after them come Rajputs with 92,403 acres; but no other caste is of any importance in this capacity. The largest proprietor in the tahsil is Rani Kishori of Lakhna who with her grandson, Lala Raghubans Rao, pays Rs. 15,138 in revenue, besides holding five revenue-free villages with a nominal assessment of Rs. 13,915. Next comes Chaube Binaik Rao of Andawa, who pays Rs. 17,876 in revenue and cesses: after him follow Bhutele Shiam Behari Lal of Birari, paying Rs. 11,716; Lala Brij Kishore of Etawah with Rs. 7,206 and Chaudhri Rup Singh of Takha, who pays Rs. 5,853.

The population of the tahsil has steadily increased during the last thirty years. In 1881 it numbered 161,446 persons, and this rose to 169,979 at the following census. At the last enumeration in 1901 Bharthana contained 191,141 inhabitants, of whom 87,195 were females. The increase amounted to 11·07 per cent., the highest in the district, and the average density to 459 persons to the square mile, which is somewhat below the district average. Classified according to religions there were 185,215 Hindus, 5,545 Musalmans, 295 Jains, 61 Aryas and 25 Christians. Among the Hindus Brahmans were the most numerous caste, amounting to 32,720 persons, and after them came Chamars, 27,622; Ahirs, 27,490; and Rajputs, 18,990. Other castes with over 2,000 members apiece were Kachhis, Banias, Lodhas, Gadariyas, Koris, Nais, Kahars, Kumhars, Dhanuks, Dhobis, Telis and Barhais. The Rajputs belong to several different clans, the best represented being Chauhans, followed at a considerable interval by Bhadaurias, Kachhwahas, Parihars and Jadons. Among the Musâlman population Pathans predominate; but Sheikhs are almost as numerous, and after them come Saiyids, Faqirs and Mughals. The tahsil is almost wholly agricultural in character, and practically the entire population is dependent either directly on cultivation or is connected with trade in agricultural produce: there are no manufactures of any importance.

There are only two towns in the tahsil, namely those of

Act XX of 1856. There are several large villages, the most important of which have received separate notice. Others that deserve mention are Birari, the home of the Bhutele Brahman family which owns one of the largest estates in the district; and Dalipnagar, a village lying amongst the ravines of the Jumna, which gave its name once to the *taluqa* acquired by the ancestors of the Brahman family of Lakhna.

The only metalled road in the tahsil is the portion of the Etawah-Auraiya road which has recently been metalled. Communications, however, in the cis-Jumna tract are, on the whole, good. The unmetalled road from Etawah to Kanauj cuts across the tahsil about four miles north of Bharthana village, which is connected with it by a branch road taking off near the western boundary at Dinapur. The long road from Usrahar to Dibhauli ghat traverses the pargana from north to south, and continues on across the Chambal and Kuwari rivers to Sandaus in Auraiya. This latter portion of the tahsil is of course isolated by these unbridged streams from the rest, and its character is such as to practically preclude the use of wheeled traffic. The Doab between the Jumna and Chambal is served in part by the old customs line running east and west, which ordinarily forms a fair weather road. The East Indian Railway crosses the tahsil about the centre and has three stations within its boundaries, at Samhon, Bharthana and Ekdil. There are three ferries over the Jumna at Dibhauli, Kandhesi and Dalipnagar, and three over the Chambal, at Sahson, Barechha and Palighar, all of which are managed by the district board.

It is impossible to trace now the mahals into which Bharthana fell under the territorial administration of Akbar: probably the bulk of it belonged to that of Etawah, but possibly a part of the northern portion was included in Sahar or some similar mahal in the *sarkar* of Kanauj. The pargana of Lakhna is said to have been formed by the Marathas; and the pargana of Janibrast, so called from the fact that it lay on the right bank of the Jumna, is said to have formed part of the ... of Etawah, the Chakarnagar and Sahson *taluqas* making

second, but a portion of the tahsil was included in the pargana of Ramain, which extended over portions of Bidhuna and Auraiya also. The present tahsil was constituted in 1857 out of Lakhna and Ramain, with the addition of 25 villages from Sakatpur-Airwa in Farrukhabad and the Chakarnagar and Sahson *taluqas*.

At the present day Bharthana forms a revenue and criminal subdivision usually in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. For the purpose of police administration there are stations at Bharthana, Bakewar and Sahson.

BIDHUNA, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

The headquarters of the tahsil is situated in 26°49′N. and 79°32′E., and is distant 32 miles from Etawah, with which it is connected, *vid* Kudarkot and Bharthana, by an unmetalled road. The nearest railway station to it, however, is Achalda, and the road between these two points has now been metalled. Close to the east runs the Rind river, which is bridged at the point where the old road to Kanauj crosses it. To the north of the site are the ruins of an old fort, which from a distance have a rather picturesque appearance, but there are no other buildings of any interest. Besides the tahsili Bidhuna has a police station, dispensary, district board bungalow, pound, post-office and vernacular secondary school. The population which was only 877 in 1872 had risen to 1,493 in 1901, Brahmans being the principal Hindu caste. Market is held on Tuesday and Friday every week.

BIDHUNA *Tahsil*.

Bidhuna forms the north-eastern tahsil of the district, and lies between the parallels of 26°38′ and 26°57′ N. and 79°20′ and 79°45′ E. On the north it is bounded by Farrukhabad, on the east by Cawnpore, on the west by tahsil Bharthana and on the south by tahsil Auraiya. As at present constituted it has a total area of 277,100 acres or 433 square miles, having received 119 square miles of territory from pargana Phaphund in 1894. In shape it is a rough quadrilateral, on an average 24 miles long from east to west and 16 miles broad from north to south. The river

Arind or Rind meets the pargana boundary at the village of Baukhera near the north-western corner. It runs along the northern border till it reaches the boundary of the large village of Sabhad; and then turning almost due south divides the tahsil into two nearly equal parts. The characteristics of the eastern portion are a strip of light undulating sandy soil, locally called *tarai*, succeeded, as a rule, by a belt of barren land from which the fertile soil has been washed away and which is more or less broken by ravines. Beyond the barren land is a tract of soil, running parallel to the river and never extending to any great distance from it, of exceedingly fertile loam ; after which a level expanse of *usar* begins whose surface is only broken by village sites surrounded by a rich heart of cultivation, patches of *jhabar* and here and there a large *jhil* which receives the surface drainage. In the north of this portion of the tahsil lies a great clay bed between Sabhad and Nurpur, in which the Pandu river rises. West of the Arind much the same features are observable, except that the tract of good soil that runs along the east bank is not found. The Puraha runs a winding course through the centre, causing deterioration in a considerable amount of land on either bank, and, after meeting the Ahneya at Bahsora, joins the Arind.

The most noticeable feature of the tahsil is the large extent of barren *usar* land of a dark colour and scabby surface, which at last settlement was said to occupy about 35 per cent. of the total area. The area of barren waste is now returned at 83,743 acres or 30·22 per cent., of which 4·09 per cent. is covered with water, sites, roads, buildings and the like : the remainder must be practically all *usar*, as there can be but little other land which is totally barren. The area of culturable waste is 63,703 acres or 22·99 per cent. of the whole, out of which 13·50 per cent. is recorded old fallow, a proportion considerably in excess of that found in any other tahsil. The proportion of cultivated area, on the other hand, is below the district average, and, though it is generally as stable as elsewhere, averages, for the five years ending in 1907, 129,655 acres or 46·79 per cent. of the total. Thanks to the extension of canals and distributaries, but even more to the nearness of water to the surface which makes well-

irrigation easy and profitable, 51·17 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated: of the latter 45·53 per cent. depends on wells. No other pargana, except Etawah, approaches this proportion of well-irrigation. The *kharif* is the principal harvest, the average area during the same period having been 88,529 acres as against 75,300 sown in the *rabi*. The double-cropped area is slightly in excess of the district average and amounts to 35,415 or 26·54 per cent. of the net cultivation. The principal *kharif* crops are *juar*, alone or combined with *arhar*, and cotton, with a considerable area of maize and a larger proportion than in any other tahsil of rice: *bajra* holds in this tahsil a very subordinate position, and occupies approximately one-third of the area found elsewhere. In the *rabi* barley, as usual, takes the lead, but it is in Bidhuna very closely followed by wheat; or, if the area in which the latter crop is intermixed with other crops is also considered, is exceeded by it. Of other crops opium is most largely planted.

Generally speaking the standard of cultivation is the highest in the district. Rajputs predominate as cultivators, followed by Brahmans and Ahirs, but there is a larger proportion than elsewhere of Kachhis and Lodhas. At the present time 46·4 per cent. of the cultivation is in the hands of occupancy tenants, 40·3 per cent. is held by tenants-at-will, and 9·6 per cent. is tilled by the proprietors themselves, the small remainder being rent-free. There are 435 villages at present divided into 1,125 *mahals*. Of the latter 237 representing 42·6 per cent. of the area are owned by *zamindars*, while 888 or 57·4 per cent. are held in *pattidari* tenure, none being *bhaiyachara*: 27 are held revenue-free. The chief proprietary castes are Brahmans, Rajputs and Khattris, while smaller properties are held by Kayasths, Banias and Musalmans. Brahmans own 118,912 acres and are very closely followed by Rajputs with 117,277 acres. The largest proprietors in the tahsil are Musammat Rajendra Kunwar of Harchandpur who owns 17 villages assessed to a demand of Rs. 21,005, and Musammat Jas Kunwar of Malhausi who possesses 21 villages and pays land revenue to the extent of Rs. 25,167, Tiwari Kali Shankar of Kudarkot pays land revenue and cesses to the extent of Rs. 11,113; Tiwaris Hardeo Singh, Din Dayal of

Bhainsaul, Rs. 10,136, and Chaudhri Chandan Singh of Mirgaon, Rs. 5,525.

Owing to the changes in the tahsil boundaries it is not possible to compare the figures of population before 1891; but there is no reason to suppose that the same steady improvement has not taken place in Bidhuna that has taken place elsewhere. In 1891 the tahsil contained 187,530 inhabitants, and this rose to 206,182 in 1901, an increase of 9·04 per cent.: of this number 93,141 were females. Classified according to religions there were 195,926 Hindus, 9,779 Musalmans, 430 Aryas, 40 Jains and 7 Christians. Among the Hindus the most numerous caste was that of Ahirs, amounting to 26,184 persons, followed closely by Chamars with 26,005 persons: after them came Lodhas, 20,458; Kachhis, 17,248; Brahmans, 15,618; and Rajputs, 14,443. Other castes with over 2000 members apiece were Gadariyas, Banias, Kahars, Kurmis, Nais, Dhanuks, Telis, Dhobis, Kumhars and Lohars. The Rajputs belong to several clans, the best represented being Sengars: these are followed at a long interval by Bais, Chauhans, Kachhwahas and Rathors. Among the Musalman population Sheikhs exceed all other subdivisions; and after them come Pathans, Faqirs, Saiyids, Behnas, Dhunias and Manihars. The tahsil is wholly agricultural in character, practically the entire population being dependent for its subsistence on cultivation or connected with the trade in agricultural produce. There are no towns in the tahsil. Bidhuna itself is an insignificant village; and all the important villages have received separate notice.

The tahsil is on the whole well supplied with means of communications, though the only metalled road in it is that which connects Achalda station with Bidhuna. Unmetalled roads traverse the pargana in all directions. The chief of these are the Etawah-Kanauj road, which passes through Kudarkot and Bidhuna and continues to Bela, and the road from the latter place to Phaphund. To the north runs the long road from Bidhuna to Usrahar which ultimately joins the metalled road from Etawah to Fatehgarh; and to the south another road takes off the Bidhuna-Bela portion of the Kanauj road and runs to Sahayal: the last named place is connected by a direct road with the Dibiapur station on the railway. The East Indian Railway, after closely following the

south-eastern boundary of the tahsil, cuts across its south-western portion, so that four stations, namely, Kanchausi, Phaphund, Pata and Achalda, properly belong to it, while Samhon is only just outside. It is the only tahsil that does not touch any of the larger rivers, and the smaller streams, such as the Rind, are bridged wherever they offer serious obstacles to traffic.

Under the territorial distribution of Akbar tahsil Bidhuna appears to have been divided between the mahals of Phaphund, Sahar and Sakatpur in the *sarkar* of Kanauj. Under the British it was not a separate entity till after the Mutiny, being for the most part included in the sub-collectorate of Bela. In 1857 it was formed out of pargana Bela, 70 *mahals* being added from Airwa-Sakatpur in Farrukhabad, 2 from Ramain and 23 from Phaphund. The last change came in 1894, when tahsil Phaphund was broken up and nearly 120 square miles were transferred to Bidhuna. At the present time the tahsil forms a revenue and criminal subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. For purposes of police administration there are stations at Bidhuna, Bela, Airwa and Chhachhund, though the Airwa station will soon disappear and give place to one at Umrain.

CHAKARNAGAR, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

A village lying in 26°36′N. and 79°8′E., 16 miles south-west of Etawah, between the Jumna and the Chambal. It is situated on the old customs line that runs through this portion of the district and was formerly the headquarters of an assistant patrol. Some account has previously been given of the Chakarnagar *taluqa* and the Chauhan Raja who owned it. He joined the the rebels in 1857 and was deprived of his estates, the bulk of which was given to Kunwar Zohar Singh, one of the Partabner Chauhans, as a reward for his loyalty. The modern village is little worthy of note, but the old town, the site of which is two miles to the west, is evidently a place of great antiquity and considerable size. There is an enormous *khera* which can be seen from a long distance, and, though now covered with brush-wood, has still traces of old buildings. Near it, on the west, is a magnificent well, built of blocks of *kankar*, evidently very old. Popular tradition says that the city, in the time of the Pandavas,

was so large that one gate was at Sara Tal and the other at Bhareh, though these places are 30 miles apart. There is a legend that an ogre, who was a Sonar by caste, lived here and devoured a man, and with him about a maund of sweetmeats, every day. This ogre was killed by the hero Bhim Sen and thrown into the large well at Chakarnagar. The inhabitants of the place pick up from time to time what are apparently nodules of iron ore and believe that they are the drops of the ogre's blood. The *khera* is reported to have been called Ekachakra, whence the modern name is derived, and is said to have been mentioned under the old name in the *Mahabharata*. The story of the fight between the Pandava hero, Bhima, and the Asura Raja, named Vaka, whose appetite could not be satisfied by the unfortunate inhabitants of Ekachakra, is also told, with slight variations of Ara, the modern Arrah in Shahabad; and both Wheeler and Cunningham identify Ekachakra with Arrah and not with Chakarnagar. The place contains a school and a post-office. The population numbered 2,204 persons in 1901, chiefly consisting of Ahirs.

CHHACHHUND, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A village in 26°41′N. and 79°25′E. in the south-east of the tahsil, at a distance of nearly three miles west of Achalda railway station on the East Indian Railway and ten miles from Phaphund, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road, and 24 miles from Etawah. It contains a third class police station, built on the remains of an old fort, pound, post-office, and a primary school. There is a small bazar with a few Banias' shops, but no regular market. The village had in 1901 a population of 1,865 persons, of whom 55 were Musalmans. Ahirs are the principal Hindu caste.

DALELNAGAR, *Tahsil* AURAIYA.

A village in 26°36′N. and 79°13′E., situated on the road from Etawah to Auraiya, distant 28 miles from the former and 9½ miles from the latter place. It is a comparatively modern village founded by a Pathan named Dalel Khan, whose tomb still exists in the place. It was at one time Mr. Hume's intention to make Dalelnagar the headquarters of a tahsil; and for some time the

pargana, which is now Auraiya, was known as Dalelnagar. Close to it lies the old bazar town of Muradganj, founded by a family of Panjabis, which formerly had a large traffic in cotton, *ghi*, oilseeds and cattle: market is still held on Mondays and Tuesdays, but the place has declined in importance. Dalelnagar had in 1901 a population of 1,565 persons, chiefly consisting of Sheikhs: over half the inhabitants are Musalmans. It possesses a post-office and a school, but is otherwise a place of no importance.

DIBIAPUR, *Tahsil* AURAIYA.

A large village in 26°39′N. and 79°37′E., containing a railway station on the East Indian Railway, generally known as Phaphund. It is the presence of the railway station that gives the place importance, for its trade is rapidly extending in consequence and a busy market is held every Monday and Friday. The station is now the chief outlet for the traffic from Auraiya to the south, with which place it is connected by a metalled and bridged road; while another metalled road connects it with Phaphund. Unmetalled roads lead north and east towards Bela and Sahayal. The village lies 35 miles from Etawah and 12 from Auraiya, and contains a police station, pound, post-office and primary school: there are also two inspection bungalows belonging to the district board and the Opium department situated close by. The village lands are combined with those Umri, and in 1901 the population numbered 1,983 persons, Chamars being the chief Hindu caste.

ETAWAH, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

The city of Etawah is situated in latitude 26°46′N. and longitude 79°1′E. It lies on the East Indian Railway, at the junction of the road from Farrukhabad to Gwalior with the old imperial road from Agra to Allahabad, at a distance of 70 miles to the south-east of Agra. A short distance above the town the Jumna makes a bend towards the north-east until it approaches within two miles of the railway near Hanumanpur, and then turning sharply to the south-west flows for some distance almost parallel to its old course. The city lies between

this bend of the river and the line of railway. There are a few outlying *muhallas* close to the river, but the main portion of the town is separated from the river by a strip of ravine country about half a mile in length; whilst to the north the houses stretch to within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Old Etawah lies among or at the head of the ravines; and the newer portions of the city stretch backwards to the north. Several *nalas* intersect the site of the town and, owing to their wild and irregular shape, the town presents a picturesque and pleasing appearance, especially where the broader ravines are clothed with trees. Owing to the uneven nature of the ground communication between the old and new quarters was at one time difficult, but now fine, broad, metalled roads, conducted over the *nalas* by embankments and bridges, render communication at all times easy and practicable. The roads from Agra and Mainpuri unite outside the city to the north-west and are continued through the town, where they form the principal bazar, and are lined on each side by substantially built and fine-looking houses or shops. The old imperial road between Agra and Kalpi ran about one hundred yards to the north of this bazar, and the remains of a fine *baoli* or masonry well and a bridge which belonged to it still exist in the Naurangabad *muhalla*. The main road between Gwalior and Farrukhabad runs from north-east to south-west, cutting the Agra and Mainpuri road at right angles about the centre of the bazar. This road passes through Humeganj and by means of cuttings, embankments and bridges has been made into a fine level line of communication.

Humeganj forms the centre of the city. It was formerly an unsightly and uneven piece of waste ground which was levelled and drained by Mr. A. O. Hume, and it now forms the site of imposing public buildings and a handsome market place. It is in the form of an oblong rectangle. To the east of it lies another market place called Brounganj, after Mr. Broun, a later collector of the district, built on land drained at considerable expense between 1890 and 1895. In Humeganj, besides the market place, are situated the *tahsili*, flanked on either side by smaller buildings, one of which is the municipal office and the other the court house of the bench of honorary magistrates. Opposite the last

Humeganj.

is a building which was once a dispensary, but is now held by the American Mission. A short distance beyond the tahsili is Hume's High School: of this fine building some account has been given in Chapter IV. Close by this school are the *kotwali* or central police station and the old munsifi, which is now occupied by another school. The dispensary occupies, with its outhouses, the south-west corner of the square, and at a short distance to the east of it, facing the same road, is a female hospital built in 1900 at a cost of Rs. 10,100. The north and south sides of Humeganj form the principal grain and cotton market and are lined with handsome shops remarkable for their fine brickwork arches. To the west of the grain market is Hume's *sarai*, which consists of huts surrounding a square tomb set in the centre of the enclosure. A fine well adjoins the tomb, and the *sarai* is entered by a handsome gateway resembling a triumphal arch. Similar gateways form the entrances to the bazar.

Muhallas. There are 77 *muhallas* in Etawah, 51 in the old city and 26 in the new. It would be tedious to give these in detail, and many of them are of no importance. A general view of the city may be obtained from the top of the Jama Masjid, and the chief places of interest to be seen from this position can be briefly described. The houses present the usual flat-roofed appearance of eastern cities, but owing to the fact that they follow the lines of ravines and are interspersed with trees the effect is much more picturesque than that usually presented. To the south can be caught a glimpse of the Jumna as it sweeps round in a sharp curve towards the south-west. To the west lie wild and rugged ravines which now form the preserves of the Fisher forest. In the direction of the Jumna to the right the spectator will see the bold eminence once crowned by the Etawah fort, and below it, on the city side, the white upper terraces of the Tiksi Mahadeo temple. To the east of the fort in the Karanpura *muhalla* the most striking object is the lofty white spire of a Jain temple which stands on an elevation separate from the other quarters of the city. Beyond this is a similarly isolated *muhalla* called Ghatiya. In the distance, to the south-east, is a curious wooded conical mound named Bhola Shahid, the tomb of a Muhammadan martyr, held in equal veneration by Musalmans

and Hindus. To the north-east, and separated from the Jama Masjid by a ravine, is the Khatrana Tola, the houses of which present a somewhat dilapidated appearance. Beyond this is a dense copse of dark green foliage in which is situated the *asthala*, which will be presently described. In front and to the left of this can be seen the lofty houses of the Pansari Tola with another Jain temple: next comes a continuous scene of well-preserved houses, among which two large blocks of buildings in Katra Tek-Chand, one belonging to Lala Brij Kishor and the other to the Gorakhpuri Banias, stand out conspicuous. Beyond these are the tops of the buildings in Humeganj. The new city is quite concealed from view by a continuous belt of wood, but towering above all are the tall chimneys of the ginning mills and cotton presses, which have sprung up at Etawah during the last thirty years. The houses of the Kunj *muhalla*, which have more pretensions to architectural beauty than any others in the city, are nearer to the spectator on the north-east, while to the left are the Chhipaiti and Purbiya *muhallas;* in the last many new masonry houses have been recently built, including a temple erected by Lala Sheo Narayan. Behind the Jama Masjid is the isolated *muhalla* called Daura. The *muhallas* in the new city seemed to have formed originally a succession of walled enclosures called Katras, which are named after their founders; the principal of these are Katra Balsingh, Katra Shahab Khan, Katra Shamsher Khan, Katra Fateh Mamur Khan and Katra Shah Mahmud.

Jam[a] Mas[jid]. The Jama Masjid is the principal place of Muhammadan worship at Etawah. It is situated on high ground to the right of the Gwalior road, as you proceed towards the Jumna, and is of curious formation. It possesses no minarets but has a lofty screen, 47 feet high and somewhat less in width, pierced in the centre by a doorway which gives admittance to the central hall. On either side of this central domed hall which forms the mosque are two small chambers, the roofs of which are supported by red sandstone pillars. The main portion of the building is of block *kankar* with fragments of blue stone in the walls and portions of at least ten granite columns of varying lengths. It is commonly supposed that the building is an old Hindu or Buddhist structure

converted into a mosque; but the style of the screen and the architecture generally is the same as that of the Atala and Jama Masjids at Jaunpur, and the present building is probably an erection of the Sharqi kings during their occupation of Etawah. The materials were without doubt obtained from Hindu buildings.

The Tiksi Mahadeo and other temples.

The most conspicuous Hindu temple in the city is the Tiksi Mahadeo which lies low down among the ravines on the Gwalior road. It is built up on a high buttressed platform which raises it considerably above the roadway beneath it. Its erection is ascribed to one Angad Rai, an Agarwala Bania of the city, about 1780 A. D.: but its architecture has no points of interest. Religious gatherings are held here in *Phagun* and *Sawan*. The bathing *ghats* along the Jumna are lined by several temples of some standing, that of Dhamaneshwar being the most ancient. The finest, however, is the Bisrant built by Mota Mal, a Khattri of Jalaun, who is said to have settled in Etawah about 1500 A. D. The most frequented Hindu temple in the city is the *asthala*. It is situated within a walled enclosure in a grove to the west of the city and is entered by a fine gateway. In the inner court-yard of the temple is a curious pillar which goes by the name of "*Garurji-ka-khamba.*" It is much smaller at the base than at the top, and is surrounded by a stone cage containing an idol. The sides of the pillar are covered with carvings, the principal feature in which is the serpent. The *asthala* was built about 1800 A.D. by one Gopal Das, a Kanaujia Brahman of Etawah, who was a favourite of the Oudh *amil*. The latter endowed the temple with two villages, which are still held free of revenue, for its support. The idol worshipped is the Nar-Sinha or man-lion incarnation of Vishnu, and every year in the month of November the idol is taken and carried out in procession around the temple.

The Fort.

The fort lies on an irregular table-land possessing a somewhat higher elevation than the surrounding ravine uplands. The table-land is completely isolated on all sides and possesses a fine view over the Jumna. It is doubtful, however, whether the fort was built on a pre-existing *khera;* for the construction of the fort walls has helped to save the sides and top of the plateau from the denudation that

has taken place among the ravines. The Dutch traveller de Laet, who wrote about 1631 A. D., describes the fort as surrounded by a small wall. "On its gate," he writes, "a human face is sculptured which the Indians regard with a superstitious awe, and worship it by anointing it profusely with oil." The remains of the gate are still to be seen on the east side of the hill, but there are no signs of a human face. On the south side the double wall, the inner line of which was furnished with massive bastions, may still be traced. There are also the ruins of twelve towers at intervals on the circuit of the hill, showing that the fort must originally have been of great extent. The only building now standing on the hill is a *baradari*, but it is of recent date. To the west of the *baradari* are two ranges of underground rooms *(tehkhanas)* and a very deep masonry well. The top of the hill is attained by a winding road of comparatively modern construction. The site of the fort has been declared to be *nazul* and is now the property of the Government.

The civil station lies about half a mile to the north-west of the town. Etawah was formerly a military station, but the garrison, which had been reduced to a wing of a native regiment, was finally withdrawn in 1861. The bungalows belonging to the old cantonments lay on a bare plain to the north-west of the city and have gradually disappeared. The present civil station lies more to the east. The roads are numerous and well metalled, and the station is well stocked with plantations of shady trees. The railway station and the buildings connected with it occupy the the east end of the station. Next to them comes the jail, which was formerly one of the largest in these provinces but has since been much reduced in extent. The offices of the collector, district judge's court and the opium officer's office and residence lie at a short distance from the jail. West of these is the handsome residence of the collector and the small building used as a club, both built in the peculiar style of architecture which characterises all Mr. A. O. Hume's constructions, and the English church. Beyond these lies an open plain, and close to the Jaswantnagar road is the English cemetery. South of the road on land now partly enclosed within the Fisher forest lay

The civil station.

the old race course, an elevated mound of mud marking the site of what was once the grand stand. Between the city and the civil lines lies the large building erected between 1903 and 1905 and known as the Victoria Memorial Hall. The cost of its construction was Rs. 45,000, the whole sum being subscribed by the inhabitants of Etawah. The hall is used for municipal and other meetings; has a good reference library attached to it and is surrounded by grassy swards, water for irrigation being obtained by a lift from the large tank behind the building.

The name of the town is more correctly written Intawa or Itawa.* Etawah is still sometimes spoken of as the city of bricks,† and both tradition and the appearance of the ground indicate that the modern city was founded on an ancient *khera* or town-site, so that it is not improbable that the existence of old bricks or old brick kilns may have given rise to the name. A curious legend relating to the founding of the city gives additional colour to this derivation. It is said that when the Chauhan leader Sumer Sah came to bathe in the Jumna he saw a goat and a wolf drinking water at the same place. Struck by this occurrence he consulted astrologers, who advised him to build a fort at the place. He took their advice and workmen were set to excavate the foundations. In the course of digging they came upon a brick made of silver and gold, and called out *Int aya! Int aya!* ("a brick has been found!") From the workmen's cry the city took the name of Intaya, which in course of time was corrupted into Intawa. The city site has undoubtedly been occupied from very early times. It is said to have been plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni on his way from Munj to Asi, and again by Shahab-ud-din Ghori after the defeat of Raja Jai Chand of Kanauj. The fort was built by the Chauhans at their first immigration, and continued to be their residence until their removal to Partabner. It was then occupied by a Musalman governor, and in the 16th century must have been a place of considerable strength, as it was long held by the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur, and is mentioned by Babar in his memoirs. In the 17th

* It is called Itay by the translator of deLaet. Elphinstone calls it Etaya.

† *Awa*, a Hindi word, means a potter's kiln, a brick kiln being generally known as *pazawa*. There would be nothing unusual in a compound such as *intawa*.

century Etawah was a famous banking and commercial town, but in the following century suffered much from Rohilla and Maratha raids. About the year 1750 A. D. it was plundered by Mulhar Rao Holkar, who had been called in by Safdar Jang, the Wazir of Ahmad Shah, to assist him against the Rohillas. Etawah then fell for a short time into the hands of Gobind Rao Pandit, the Maratha governor of Jalaun, but on the defeat of the Marathas by Shuja-ud-daula the country was ceded to Oudh, and remained in the possession of the Nawabs of Oudh until its cession to the British in 1801. The fort was, for a time, the residence of the *amils* of the Oudh government, but was destroyed under the orders of Shuja-ud-daula in consequence of the representations of the Etawah townspeople that so long as the *amils* occupied such an impregnable residence they would never do anything but oppress the people. Since the cession the town has steadily improved. The opening of the railway and the metalling of the road from Farrukhabad to Gwalior have done much to further its commercial prosperity. Cotton mills have sprung up, and a busy traffic in agricultural produce is carried on within the town. The town was made a municipality in 1884. Some account has already been given of the constitution of the municipal board.

In 1847 the population of Etawah was computed at 17,783 persons. By 1853 this number had risen to 23,300 and in 1865 to 27,228. Progress since 1865 has been steady and marked. In 1872 there were 30,549 inhabitants; in 1881 there were 34,721, and in 1891, 38,793. At the last enumeration, in 1901, the population of the town numbered 42,570 persons, a net increase of 12,021 souls since 1872. Classified according to religions there were 28,544 Hindus, 12,742 Musalmans, 976 Jains, 134 Christians and 174 Aryas and others. Of the whole population 20,074 were females. The city is a healthy and well-drained one, and in this respect will be improved when the contemplated drainage scheme is carried out.

ETAWAH *Tahsil.*

Etawah tahsil, which is conterminous with the pargana of the same name, occupies the western portion of the district, and

lies between 26°38′ and 27°1′N. and 78°45′ and 79°13′E. On the north lies the district of Mainpuri, on the east Bharthana tahsil and on the south Gwalior territory, the dividing line in this direction being formed by the Chambal river. On the west the boundary is somewhat more irregular: it marches with that of the Agra district, from which it is separated for two-thirds of the distance by the Jumna; while for the remainder there is no natural frontier. The average length of the tahsil from north to south is 20 miles, and the average breadth from east to west is 22 miles: the total area recorded being 272,794 acres or 426·40 square miles. In physical characteristics Etawah tahsil almost exactly resembles Bharthana: like the latter it is crossed by numerous rivers, namely the Puraha, Ahneya, Sengar, Jumna and Chambal, and has, in the Sarsa, an extra one of its own. The cis-Jumna portion of the tahsil is divided between the *pachar* and *ghar* tracts. In the former the country is generally low-lying and indented with hollows, which in the rains, form *jhils* and are surrounded by the inferior clay soil known as *jhabar*. This tract too contains a large proportion of *usar* varied with patches of cultivation; but the soil is for the most part a fertile plain of loam. Between the Puraha and Ahneya the land begins to rise; but it dips as it approaches the latter river and remains low till it reaches the Sengar. To the south of the Sengar the surface again rises, but in more gentle undulations than in Bharthana. To the west, moreover, the valley of the Sarsa intervenes, and the fertile depressions found further east do not occur: there are also several sand hills, the longest and worst of which lie in the direction of the western boundary. Altogether the mixture of good and bad soils is curious and gives the *ghar* of Etawah a character of its own. Of the cis-Jumna portion of the tahsil 42 per cent. is included in the *pachar* and 58 per cent. in the *ghar* tract. Distributed according to the artificial soils of *gauhan*, *manjha* and *uparhar* the cultivated area was, at last settlement, divided in the proportion of 16, 38 and 56 per cent. in the *pachar*, and 10, 23 and 67 per cent. in the *ghar*; or 11, 25 and 64 per cent. for the entire tract. The physical features of the trans-Jumna tract do not differ from those of the same tract in Bharthana. On the east, in the village of Chikni and Maholi,

where the space between the rivers is narrowest, the ravines unite, leaving no level land between them. Further west the rivers separate and permit of the existence of a gradually widening and level plateau, the soil of which is a light but excellent *dumat.* There are a few ridges of sand and on the extreme west, where the two rivers again tend towards each other, the soil is a friable clay, full of holes and fissures like the soil of Bundelkhand. Unlike the similar tract in Auraiya tahsil the *par* of Etawah has little alluvial land. There are a few good bays of *kachhar* soil on the Jumna side, of which those at Jarholi, Maholi and Asowa are the best: but the *kachhar* of this portion of the district is not the rich reddish brown soil of Auraiya and is white and sandy. Along the banks of the Chambal the arable land is also of inferior quality, and is usually found only in small quantities and on steep slopes between the high bank and the water, or scattered among the ravines: skirting them on either side are fields of bad gravelly soil called *pakar.* At last settlement 50 per cent. of the cultivated area was classed as *dumat,* 7 per cent. as *matiyar,* 14 per cent. as *bhur,* 20 per cent. as *pakar* and 9 per cent. as *kachhar* or *tir.* The standard of development in the tahsil compares favourably with that found in the rest of the district. The cultivated area during the five years ending in 1907 averaged 141,061 acres or 51·71 per cent. of the total area. Of the remainder 59,260 acres, or 21·72 per cent., were classed as barren, and 72,473 acres or 26·57 per cent. as culturable waste, including 7·13 per cent. of old and only 2·06 per cent. of new fallow. There are considerable jungles along the ravines of the Jumna and Chambal, covered with scrub vegetation. Both portions of the cis-Jumna tract are watered by canals; and during the same period the irrigated area averaged 58,089 acres or 41·18 per cent. of that cultivated. Out of this 36·82 per cent. was dependent on wells, and lay chiefly in the *ghar.* The water level is higher in the portion of this tract which falls into Etawah, than in that which belongs to Bharthana and Auraiya. The *kharif* is the principal harvest, the average area being 95,248 acres as against 73,333 acres sown in the *rabi.* The double-cropped area is somewhat below the district average and amounts to some 28,535 acres or 20·23 per cent. of the cultivation. The principal *kharif* crops

grown are *bajra*, alone or mixed with *arhar*, cotton and *juar*: there is a fair proportion of maize, but little sugarcane or rice. In the *rabi* barley or barley intermixed with gram occupies some 38 per cent. of the cropped area: after this comes wheat alone, 22 per cent; wheat in combination, 16 per cent., and peas, 9 per cent.; while 7 per cent. is normally devoted to opium.

The standard of cultivation is as high as in the other tahsils, with the possible exception of Bidhuna. As elsewhere Brahmans, Rajputs and Ahirs generally predominate as cultivators, but an unusually large area is held in Etawah by Chamars. At the present time 29·3 per cent. of the cultivation is in the hands of occupancy tenants, 58·2 per cent. is held by tenants-at-will and 9·3 per cent. is tilled by the proprietors themselves, the small remainder being rent-free. There are 365 villages, at present divided into 1,102 *mahals*. Of the latter 877 are held by *zamindars*, while 199 are held in *pattidari* tenure and 26 are *bhaiyachara*: none are revenue-free. The chief proprietary castes are Brahmans, Banias and Rajputs, while small portions of the land are held by Kayasths, Musalmans and miscellaneous castes. Rajputs own 95,680 acres, and are followed by Brahmans with 92,834 and Kayasths with 27,602 acres. The largest proprietors in the tahsil are Raja Hukm Tej Partab Singh of Partabner who owns 21 villages wholly or in part, paying a revenue demand of Rs. 24,071; Lala Brij Kishore of Etawah with 17 villages assessed to a revenue of Rs. 11,459; Bhatele Shiam Behari of Birari who pays a demand of Rs. 11,128 on 24 villages, owned wholly or in part; and Lala Durga Pershad of Jaswantnagar whose possessions extend over 11 villages and are assessed to Rs. 5,562.

The population of the tahsil has increased steadily during the past 30 years. In 1881 it numbered 193,211 persons, and this rose to 198,023 at the following census. At the last enumeration, in 1901, the tahsil contained 216,142 inhabitants, of whom 99,211 were females: this represents an increase of 8·38 per cent. The average density amounted to 507 persons to the square mile, which is considerably higher than that of any other tahsil. If, however, the population of the city be excluded, the resultant density is only 408 persons to the square

mile. Classified according to religions there were 194,017 Hindus, 19,663 Musalmans, 1,933 Jains, 203 Aryas, 165 Christians, 153 Sikhs and 8 Parsis. Among the Hindus Ahirs were the most numerous caste, amounting to 28,782 persons: and after them came Chamars, 27,694; Brahmans, 25,208; Rajputs, 16,058; Kachhis 14,690; and Lodhas, 11,935. Other castes with over 2,000 members apiece were Koris, Gadariyas, Banias, Telis, Dhanuks, Nais, Kahars, Kayasths, Dhobis, Barhais, Kumhars and Kurmis. The Rajputs belong to several different clans, the best represented being Bhadaurias, Chauhans, Jadons, Dhakras and Tomars. Among the Musalman population Sheikhs predominate, followed by Pathans, Julahas, Saiyids, Faqirs, Kunjras and Behnas. The tahsil for the most part is agricultural in character, the bulk of the inhabitants being dependent either directly on cultivation or connected with the trade in agricultural produce. But the presence of a large city where the cotton industry has become established makes the proportion of those who earn their livelihood by textile industries larger than elsewhere: there is no other manufacture of importance. The only two towns in the tahsil are the municipality of Etawah and Jaswantnagar which is administered under Act XX of 1856: and all the important villages in it have received separate mention.

The tahsil is better off than any other in the district in respect of communications. The East Indian Railway traverses it from east to west and has four stations within its limits, at Etawah, Sarai Bhopat, Jaswantnagar and Balrai. From Etawah metalled roads radiate in all directions. The Farrukhabad, Etawah and Gwalior road and the Etawah-Mainpuri road are trunk roads metalled, bridged and drained throughout, except at the big rivers where a pontoon bridge or a ferry is provided. The Auraíya road has been partially metalled, and the Agra road is metalled as far as Jaswantnagar. Unmetalled roads run northward to the district boundary past Hardoi and westwards towards Agra *viâ* Kachhaura ghat; while communication between them is given by a long road which branches off the Agra road near Kachhaura ghat and extends through Jaswantnagar right across to the village of Chaubia on

the Farrukhabad road. A circular road from Usrai to Karri taps the north-eastern portion of the tahsil. Besides the crossings at Dhumanpura and Udi, which form part of the equipment of the Gwalior road, there are three ferries over the Jumna at Partabner, Sakatpur and Jarholi, and two over the Chambal at Chikni and Pachayangaon. All these are managed by the district board.

Etawah, in name at least, dates as a pargana from Akbar's time, when it contained seven *tappas*, namely Haveli, Sataura, Indawa, Bakipur, Dehli, Jakhan and Karhal. Of these Indawa, now known as Kamait or Barhpura, Haveli and Sataura are still included in the tahsil; while the bulk of Dehli and Jakhan and the whole of Karhal have long since been transferred to the Mainpuri district. In 1837 the pargana had an area of 128,544 acres: to this was first added Kamait with an area of 48,138 acres. At the reconstitution of the tahsils in 1857 one estate was received from Lakhna, 79 from Bibamau and Dehli-Jakhan, and 24 from Ramain. Since that date the boundaries of the pargana have remained unchanged; and at the present day it forms a revenue and criminal subdivision in charge of the senior officer on the district staff. For purposes of police administration there are stations at Etawah itself, Jaswantnagar, Barhpura and Baralokpur, though the last will soon be shifted to Chaulia.

GHASARA, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A large agricultural village lying in 26°43′N. and 79°23′E., distant 22 miles east of Etawah, 14 miles west of Bidhuna and four miles from the Achalda railway station. There are no less than 26 separate inhabited sites in the village, which is now owned by Brahmans, and these had in 1901 a population of 2,677 persons, chiefly consisting of Brahmans and Ahirs. An old fort in the village, built of bricks and mud, is said to be about 200 years old and is assigned to Maratha times. Ghasara contains a vernacular school, but has no other building of interest.

HARCHANDPUR, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A large village in 26°43′N. and 79°27′E., 6½ miles due south of Bidhuna, three miles north of Pata railway station, and 30

miles east of Etawah. It is a large straggling village, owned by a well-known Rajput family; and was formerly a very flourishing market town, the traffic of which has now fallen off. Market, however, is still held on Mondays and Thursdays; and it contains a cattle-pound and a school. To the west of the village is a large square mound of earth dedicated to the worship of a deity called Jokhai, who is represented by a stone containing what are apparently crystals of amethyst. Jokhai is said to have been an Ahir who was killed and deified after death. In 1872 the population numbered 2,280 persons, but at the last enumeration in 1901 there were no less than 4,591 inhabitants, the numerically strongest Hindu caste being that of Ahirs. The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force.

JAKHAN, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

A village lying amongst the ravines of the Jamna in 26°49′N. and 78°53′E., some 18 miles north-west of Etawah. The population, which in 1901 numbered 2,275 persons and chiefly consisted of Rajputs, is scattered in a large number of hamlets, the chief of which are Nagla Ram Sundar and Nagla Tor. The site of the ancient town is now marked only by a large *khera*, which has been deserted for several centuries. Its only claim to notice is that in imperial times it was an important place and gave its name to a pargana. Nagla Ram Sundar contains a small aided school. Two small fairs are held here on the sixth day of the light half of *Bhadon* (August-September) and on the day of the full moon in *Asarh* (June-July).

JASOHAN, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

A large village lying in 26°50′N. and 78°51′E., 11 miles west of Etawah on the road to Kachhaura ghat. The village and its hamlets is built among the ravines and has a population of 2,555 persons, consisting for the most part of Chauhan Rajputs, Brahmans and Koris. The cloth made by the latter had at one time some celebrity and was exported in considerable quantities to Lucknow and Cawnpore; while the head of the Rajputs had the title of Rao and owned a number of villages in the neighbourhood: the title and the estate have both disappeared. A fair in

honour of Sitla Devi is held here on the sixth day of the light half of *Bhadon* (August-September.)

JASWANTNAGAR, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

A town lying in 26°53′N. and 78°53′E., 10 miles north-west of Etawah, on the East Indian Railway. The town is situated about a quarter of a mile north of the railway station and is of comparatively modern origin. It occupies the site of a village which bore the name of Sarai Ahiran till it came into the possession of Jaswant Rai, a Kayasth of the Mainpuri district, who settled in it and renamed it Jaswantnagar after himself. There are sixteen *muhallas,* namely Humeganj, Pànsari Bazar, *Muhalla* Khub Chand, Naunhai or salt market, Saraogi Bazar, Ganj Paramsukh, Katra Biluchan, Phakkarpura, Katra Pukhta, Ahir Tola, Mehlai Tola, Gulab Bara, Katra Bulaki Das, Bhangi Tola, Khatik Tola, and Stockwellganj. The Agra and Etawah road runs through the town and forms the principal street of the place. The only other important street is the road through Khatik Tola, which runs parallel to the Agra road on the south. Both these streets, as well as some of the connecting roadways, are metalled and drained, and the houses are for the most part built of brick. At the south-east corner of the town, on the bank of the Sarsa river, there is a fine masonry tank with a temple, *chhatri* and bathing *ghats,* constructed by Nand Kishore a wealthy mahajan. To the west of the town, on the south side of the Agra road, lies the small Hindu temple which, on the 19th May 1857, was taken possession of by a body of the mutineers of the 3rd Cavalry. In attempting to dislodge them Mr. Clarmont Daniell, the joint magistrate, was wounded in the face. A bazar is held twice a week on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a considerable trade is carried on in cattle, agricultural produce and cloth: the last consists both of English piece-goods and country-made *kharua* cloth, which is manufactured in the town. Large fairs are held at the Dasahra and Jalbihar festivals in *Kuar* (September-October) and *Bhadon* (August-September) and there is a considerable export of *ghi* by rail. Jaswantnagar contains a first class police station, pound, post-office, and both a vernacular secondary and a primary

school, as well as a girls' school. The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is also in force.

Jaswantnagar was at one time a municipality, but has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since the year 1876. Its total income has averaged during the last three years Rs. 2,197 : this is raised by the usual assessment under the Act on an average of 1,552 houses and is supplemented by miscellaneous receipts. It is spent on the upkeep of a force of town police, Rs. 1,030, the maintenance of a conservancy staff, Rs. 516, local improvements, Rs. 373, and other miscellaneous matters. The estimated population of the town in 1847 was 5,033 persons : this rose to 5,239 in 1853, but fell to 5,001 in 1865. Since 1872 there have been considerable fluctuations, the number of inhabitants declining from 5,310 in 1872 to 4,456 in 1891. At the last enumeration in 1901 there were 5,405 persons in the town, 3,300 of whom were Hindus while 1,862 were Musalmans. The chief Hindu castes are Mahajans, Saraogis and Koris : while among Musalmans Julahas predominate. The place is noted for the manufacture of ornamental brassware, articles of religious use by Hindus being the chief variety produced.

KAMAIT, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

A village lying between the Jumna and Chambal rivers, three miles south of Etawah, in 26°44'N. and 79°E., on the Etawah-Gwalior metalled road. Its population, including that of the hamlets, numbers 2,039 souls, mostly Chamars, and it has a small school. Formerly it gave its name to a *taluqa* owned by Bhadauria Rajputs, whose chief held the title of Rao and still resides in the neighbouring village of Barhpura. The *taluqdar* was expelled in 1805 for revolt, and his villages were settled with the resident proprietors who still hold them.

KANCHAUSI, *Tahsil* AURAIYA.

A village lying in 26°35' N. and 79°39'E. distant 9 miles east of Phaphund, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The village is owned by a Rajput of Asjana in Bidhuna, but the inhabitants are largely Marwaris who are wealthy traders. It gives its name to a railway station on the East

Indian Railway, distant about one mile to the north of the site; and it formerly contained a police station. There are now a pound and a school in the village; and in 1901 the population numbered 1,691 souls. Market is held on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

KEONTRA, *Tahsil* AURAIYA.

This village lies in 26°33′N. and 79°33′E. in the extreme south-eastern corner of the district, on the unmetalled road leading from Auraiya to Kalpi, at a distance of five miles south of Auraiya and 44 miles from Etawah. It is situated on the banks of the river Jumna, which has done considerable damage by encroachment to the village lands. Four miles to the north runs the road from Auraiya to Cawnpore. The place has declined of late years, for in 1872 the population was 2,705 persons and this at the last census in 1901 had fallen to 2,563 persons, more than half of whom are Brahmans; of the remainder Kayasths form the principal caste. The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force in the village, which contains a post-office and both a boys' and a girls' school.

KUDARKOT, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A large village in 26°49′N. and 79°25′E, distant 25 miles north-east of Etawah on the old road to Kanauj. It contains a pound, post-office and primary school. The village is owned by Brahmans of whom one is the well-known Kali Shankar Tiwari. Kudarkot is a place of great antiquity, as is evident from its name, the height of the old *khera* (surrounded by a ruined fort, in which the police station was located), and that invariable accompaniment of ancient cities—*pan* gardens. The story told regarding the derivation of its name is as follows:—A Raja was passing through the jungle near the spot where the village now stands, with his retinue, when his Rani lost a gold ornament called *kundal*. The Raja, out of gratitude to the local deity, who was supposed to have made the search for the ornament successful, erected a fort at the place where it was found and named it *Kundal Kot*, since corrupted into Kudarkot. It was certainly a well-known place in the time of the Kanauj kingdom, for a long inscription, which from its characters can

safely be ascribed to the 10th or 11th century, was discovered here in 1857. It records the dedication of a residence for Brahmans by one Taksha Datta, son of Harivarma, in memory of his father, and apparently contains the names of the first six Brahmans who resided there: no mention of a king's name, however, is made, and the record is of purely local interest. It is stated that an underground passage from Kudarkot to Kanauj once existed; and the small masonry doorway that forms the entrance of the passage is still pointed out a little to the north of the site, and is known as the *patal-dwara*, or gate of hell. No one has ever penetrated it, and the story goes that an adventurous *faqir* is the only person who ever attempted to probe its mysteries. Having provided himself with a torch and food, and taking the end of a long string in his hand, he began the descent: for three days and three nights the string was paid out and then stopped. Since then nothing has been heard either of the *faqir* or the string. The fort, which surmounts the old *khera* and is now in ruins, was built by the Oudh governor Almas Ali Khan, who sometimes held his court here. It had sixteen bastions and was handed over to the British Government at the cession, but has since been allowed to go to ruin. Cannon balls of indurated clay are still to be found. Formerly it must have been a place of considerable strength; but half was sold to an indigo planter, who set up his vats and factory in it, and the southern portion was given over to the police station, now abolished, pound and school; while many of the houses in the town are built of bricks dug out of it. The population of Kudarkot was 2,567 persons in 1872, and this fell to 2,227 in 1901: it includes a large number of Julahas, who carry on the trade of cotton weaving. A bazar is held every Tuesday and Saturday. Besides the *pan* gardens the place is noted for the large size and sweetness of its plums. There is a small industry consisting of the manufacture of iron pans, which are exported to distant places. Kudarkot is also said to have been the home of a famous *pahalwan* called Alif Khan, of whose strength many stories are still current among the inhabitants. The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force.

KUDREL, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

A village in the north of Bharthana tahsil lying in 26°56′N. and 79°20′E., distant 24 miles from Etawah and 14 miles from Bharthana, close to the Bharthana-Usrahar road. With its hamlets it contained, in 1901, a population of 3,150 persons, for the most part Ahirs; and it has a small school. Market is held on Sundays and Thursdays. The *math* of Bhuniyan Debi is of some antiquity, and every year a considerable fair is held here in honour of the deity which lasts from the 8th day of the light half of *Aghan* (November-December) until the second day of the dark half of *Pus* (December-January).

LAKHNA, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

Lakhna is a small market town in 26°40′N. and 79°11′E., on the second-class road from Bharthana to Sahson, at a distance of ten miles from Bharthana railway station and fourteen miles from Etawah. The town lies on the right bank of the Bhognipur canal and two miles to the south of the road from Etawah to Auraiya. Lakhna was the headquarters of a tahsil until 1863, in which year the establishments were removed to Bharthana. The old tahsil building is now occupied by the school. In the bazar markets are held on Sundays and Wednesdays, and a considerable trade in *ghi* and cotton is carried on. In the town there is a fine masonry house built by Raja Jaswant Singh, C.S.I., which is now occupied by his widow, Rani Kishori. A religious fair is held here every year in the month of *Chait* (March-April) which was started by the Raja, who from the proceeds built the temple of Kalika-ji. The population of Lakhna, which in 1872 was 2,857 persons, had risen in 1901 to 3,771 persons, of whom 442 were Musalmans and 12 Jains and Aryas. Of the Hindus the majority are Brahmans and Banias.

The town has been administered since 1871 under Act XX of 1856, and the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is also in force. The average income during the years from 1905 to 1907 was Rs. 1,823. This is derived from a tax assessed on 587 houses, and is spent on maintaining a force of six constables at a cost of Rs. 745; on conservancy, Rs. 352; and on local improvements Rs. 280. There are

a pound, vernacular secondary school, a girls' school and a post-office in the place.

MUNJ, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

A village lying close to the Etawah-Farrukhabad road, in 26°55′N. and 79°11′E., distant 14 miles north-east of Etawah. It had in 1872 a population of 684 souls, and this had risen, including the hamlets, to no less than 2,616 in 1901, Ahirs being the predominant Hindu caste. From the size and height of its *khera* Munj appears to have been a place of some note in former days. The inhabitants say that it was the scene of a fight in the wars of the Pandavas and Kauravas, chronicled in the *Mahabharata*, on which occasion the Raja of Munj, Muratdhvaj by name, with his two sons fought with Raja Yudhishthira. The position of the great gateway of Muratdhvaj's castle, with the traces of two great bastions on either side, is still pointed out. To the north of the *khera* there is a curious old well, built of block *kankar*, the appearance of which seems to suggest that it was constructed out of materials derived from some older buildings. This *khera* forms an apparently inexhaustible quarry for old bricks, of which the modern houses are built and which are found of enormous size at depths of 30 or 40 feet. The place was identified by Mr. Hume with the Munj which was taken by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1018 A.D. after a sdeperate resistance on the part of the garrison: but local traditions have no knowledge of this and the identification is extremely doubtful.

PALI KHURD, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

A large village lying in 26°44′N. and 79°17′E., 14 miles east of Etawah and four miles from Bharthana. The population of the village, including the hamlets, in 1901 numbered 2,847 persons, chiefly consisting of Banias and Ahirs. There is an old *khera* in the village which is surrounded by the castellated fort built by Chaudhri Jaichand of Binsiya, a former landholder. Pali Khurd contains a school; and market is held twice a week on Mondays and Thursdays. The village derives its name from its tutelary deity, Palak Debi, in honour of whom an old temple still exists.

PARTABNER, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

A large village situated among the ravines of the Jumna, six miles west of Etawah, in 26°48′N. and 78°57′E. It is connected by a branch with the road from the headquarters to Kachhaura ghat; and contains a small school. In 1901 the inhabitants ot the village and its hamlets numbered 3,097 souls, Ahirs being the numerically strongest Hindu caste. Partabner was founded by Raja Partab Singh, the 13th Raja of the line of Chauhan Rajputs who emigrated under Sumer Sah to Etawah about 1250 A.D. The same chieftain built the old fort which exists there and in which the present representatives of the family reside. Some account of the family has been given in Chapter III.

PATA, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A small village lying in 26°55′N. and 79°30′E., distant 31 miles east of Etawah and 6 miles due north of Phaphund. Its only claim to notice is that it possesses a station on the East Indian Railway. The population in 1901 numbered 781 persons, Brahmans being the principal Hindu caste.

PHAPHUND, *Tahsil* AURAIYA.

This town is situated in 26°36′N. and 79°28′E., at a distance of 36 miles from Etawah and 10 from Auraiya: with the latter place it is connected by an unmetalled road. Other unmetalled roads run towards Bela, Sarai Ajitmal, Dalelnagar and Kanchausi; while a metalled road connects the town with the Phaphund or Dibiapur station on the East Indian Railway, distant six miles. Part of the town is situated on an old *khera* and is well raised; and there are numbers of good brick-built houses, while the bazar is a wide, busy street lined with masonry shops. Many of the roads, however, are unmetalled except in a few places, and there are numerous excavations filled with stagnant water. The town contains eleven *muhallas* or wards, known as Purwa Ahmad, Saiyidwara, Gobindganj, Tarin, Kasarwani, Motipur, Chaudhri *muhalla* Zabairi, Mahajanan, Tiwari and Bharao. Humeganj is a fine open place lined with trees, and close by is an old *sarai* consisting of a large

shaded enclosure. Phaphund was the headquarters of the tahsil which was abolished in 1894, its component villages being distributed over Bidhuna and Auraiya. The tahsil building is now occupied partly as a court-house by the munsif, who resides in Phaphund and has jurisdiction in tahsil Bidhuna and Auraiya, and partly as a police station. Market is held in the town on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and there are also a pound, a vernacular secondary school, a girls' school and a post-office in the place.

Two accounts are given of the derivation of the name. One is that a mahajan named Phundan Sahu founded the town and named it after himself. In support of this story it is said that there are some mahajan families still resident in it who claim descend from Phundan Sahu, and, on this account do not pay ceremonial fees to the Brahmans. Another explanation is that a Sengar Rajput, named Phaphun Deo, founded it and gave the town his name, being attracted to the place by its elevated situation. The first inhabitants appear to have been the residents of the adjoining village of Kurhi, which had then a large bazar but is now an insignificant hamlet. Phaphun Deo was descended from Raja Bisukh Deo, who is said to have obtained possession of the whole tract of country now comprised in tahsil Bidhuna and Auraiya by marrying the daughter of Raja Jaichand of Kanauj. In 1254 A.D. Shiugan or Sheogan Deo was born in the same line, who founded Sheoganpur in Auraiya and had five sons: the latter divided the country between them, and one branch lived for three generations at Kurhi, until Phaphun Deo founded the town of Phaphund in 1411 A.D. Phaphund has been the home of several celebrities, among whom Mahant Sajhanand, Shah Bukhari, Mahant Param Das, Yasin Shah Faqir and Raja Bhagmal may be mentioned. The first two of these, the one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan ascetic, were contemporaries and friends. Shah Bukhari's real name was Jafar, and the date of his death is fixed by a jingling rhyme current among the resident Saiyids :—

به صد پنجاه و شش هجر بود
شاه جعفر اولیا رحلت نمود

or

"Nine fifty six years from the Hijra had sped
When the spirit of Shah Jafar Auliya fled."

His tomb and mosque are at Phaphund, and an *urs* or ceremonial mourning attended by some 10,000 persons takes place at his grave every year, lasting from the 1st to the 31st of January. Mahant Param Das and Yasin Shah Jafar were both holy men who have been credited with the performance of many miracles, including the restoration of the dead to life. To Raja Bhagmal Phaphund is indebted for the majority of the tanks and temples whose ruins lie scattered in and around the town. He was by caste a Jat, and sister's son to Almas Ali Khan, who was a Hindu by birth, but was subsequently made a eunuch and converted to Islam. Almas Ali Khan, when he became *nazim* under the Oudh government, made his relative Bhagmal *amil* of this portion of the country. Bhagmal built the old fort at Phaphund, on the site of which the tahsil was erected, and a mosque constructed by him bears the following inscription:—"In honour of Shah Jafar of the family of true believers and by the verbal directions of Almas Ali Khan, Raja Bhagmal laid the foundation of a mosque in the year 1211 H. (1796 A. D.)." Near Bhagmal's mosque is a masonry well, which contains an inscription:—"*Khadim Dargah Jaba wald Kashi*" or "curator of the shrine, Jaba, son of Kashi." This Jaba is said to have been a Banjara converted to Islam.

There are four masonry tanks in the town, called respectively Surajman Misr, Hemnath Chaube, Bhiyan-ka-Tal and Phul Tal; while eight Hindu temples are known by the names of Mahant Gurudhvaj, Mannu Lal, Kanhai Lal, Brindaban Khattri, Lal Man, Ram Sahai, Chaudhri Bahadur Singh and Raja Bhagmal. Besides the tomb of Shah Bukhari and Bhagmal's mosque, the best known Musalman buildings are the tomb of Purdil Khan and Gurgula Pir, and the mosque of Wazir-uddin and Inayat Husain. During the Mutiny the town was twice plundered and most of it burnt, first by the rebels under Lalpuri Gosain and subsequently by Firoz Shah, who, after

encountering the British force at the village of Kanmau, fled through Phaphund, where he destroyed the tahsili and Government records.

Formerly Phaphund was a place of considerable importance in trade, but it has much declined. Excellent *dhotis* with silk edgings as well as *pagris* of superior quality used to be manufactured in it, the demand for which has practically died out with the introduction of British cloth. It has been administered since 1885 under Act XX of 1856, and the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is also in force. The income which during the three years from 1906 to 1908 averaged Rs. 2,554, is raised by the usual tax assessed on an average of 716 houses, and is spent on the upkeep of a small police force of 16 men, Rs. 1,460; on conservancy, Rs. 400; and on miscellaneous works, Rs. 200. The population has shown considerable fluctuations: in 1872 it numbered 6,536, in 1881, 7,796, and in 1891, 6,991 persons. At the last enumeration in 1901 the inhabitants amounted to 7,605 souls, of whom 5,001 were Hindus and 2,551 Musalmans.

RURU KHURD, *Tahsil*, BIDHUNA.

A large village in 26°46′N. and 79°28′E., distant 30 miles east of Etawah and five miles south-west of Bidhuna. It is also known as Ganj Ruru from the market place founded by Khushal Singh, Raja of Ruru, about 150 years ago. Market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a small traffic in cloth and grain is carried on. Achalda railway station lies some four miles to the south. A fair is held here in honour of Jwala Debi, lasting nine days, commencing on the thirteenth day of the dark half of *Phagun* (February-March). There are a school and a post-office in the village, which contained in 1901 a population of 3,029 persons, the principal Hindu caste being the Ahirs. Sarai Mahajanan, which also contains a school, is a hamlet of this place.

SAHAYAL, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A large village lying in the south-east of the tahsil and situated in 26°37′N. and 79°35′E., at a distance of 42 miles from Etawah, 11 miles north-east of Phaphund and 14 miles

by road from Bidhuna. Sahayal is said to have been founded by one Nand Ram Singh, a Gaur Rajput, and to have been the head of a *baoni* or cluster of 52 villages: Gaur Rajputs still own it. The inhabitants of the village and its hamlets in 1901 numbered 2,714 persons, the principal Hindu caste being the Brahmans. It contains a pound, a school and a post-office.

SAHAR, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A village in 26°46′ N. and 79°46′E., distant 40 miles from Etawah and 16 miles south-east of Bidhuna, on the road from the latter place to Sahayal. Market is held in the village twice a week on Mondays and Fridays; and there are also a school and a post-office in it. The population in 1901 numbered 860 persons, the principal Hindu caste being the Brahmans. A fair is held in the village every year in honour of Debiji, beginning on the first day of the light half of *Chait* (March-April) and lasting eight days. There are close by the ruins of an imposing mud fort in which the officials of the Bela tahsil took refuge during the meeting.

SAHSON, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

This village lies in the extreme south of the tahsil in 26°33′N. and 79°6′E. It is situated amid the ravines of the Chambal river, at a distance of 22 miles south-east from Etawah, with which it is connected by a second class road. It is a place of little importance, possessing no bazar or trade, and is only noticeable as having a third class police station, a pound and a post-office. There is also a school maintained at the expense of the Chakarnagar estate under Court of Wards management. The population in 1901 numbered 1,402 persons, many of whom are Gujars. Sahson was founded over 300 years ago by a colony of Rajputs, and up to 1857 belonged to the Raja of Chakarnagar. The Sahson *taluqa* was not included in British territory till 1806, when it was settled with Raja Lachhman Singh of Chakarnagar for Rs. 3,001. This demand was raised at the two following settlements to Rs. 3,601 and Rs. 4,601. In 1825 Kalyan Singh succeeded to the estate at the latter revenue, and until 1833 most of the villages were held in direct manage-

ment by the Raja, although a few were held under grants from Chauhans, one, Pasiya, by Kachhwahas, and one, Pipraula Garhiya, by Parihars. In 1833 Mr. Gubbins, the settlement officer, made a sub-settlement with the village proprietors, where they formed a *pattidari* or *bhaiyachara* community, giving the Raja an allowance or *malikana* of 18 per cent. The total revenue of the *taluqa* was Rs. 5,120. The estate flourished up to the Mutiny, when the Raja joined the rebels: it was then confiscated, some of the villages being given as a reward of loyalty to Kunwar Zohar Singh, whose daughter-in-law now holds it.

SAMHON, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

A village in 26°44′N. and 79°21′E., 5½ miles east of Bharthana. It had a population of 1,526 persons in 1901, Chamars being the most numerous Hindu caste; and possesses a railway station on the East Indian Railway.

SANDAUS, *Tahsil* AURAIYA.

A village lying among the ravines south of the Kuwari river in 26°29′N. and 79°6′E. It is 29 miles south-east of Etawah in a direct line and, though connected by an unmetalled road with Lakhna, is exceedingly difficult of access, owing to the intervention of no less than three rivers. Sandaus is the chief village of a *taluqa,* also known as Parihara, which was colonised by Parihar Rajputs, who had long the reputation of being the most lawless community in the province. The tract was formerly in the possession of the Raja of Rampura and was ceded to the British Government in 1809. A tahsili was actually located in the village at first, but was broken up in 1837. Sandaus was formerly noted as one of the principal haunts of the Phansigar thugs; and it was in a village named Marnai in Gwalior territory, about two miles west of Sandaus, that Lieutenant Maunsell was killed in 1811, when in pursuit of thugs with the collector, Mr. Halhed. The assassins were caught and punished, and a fine masonry well was built in Sandaus with the money given as a reward for the information which led to their apprehension. The village contains a primary school; and

in 1901 the population numbered 1,654 persons, the chief Hindu caste being that of Kachhwaha Rajputs.

SARAI BHOPAT, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

A small village lying in 26°50′N. and 78°59′E. five miles west of Etawah on the road to Jaswantnagar, and containing a population of 389 souls, the principal Hindu caste being the Chamars. The only claim the village has to notice is the fact that it possesses a station on the East Indian Railway.

SARAI EKDIL, *Tahsil* ETAWAH.

A small town lying in 26°46′N., and 79°5′E., five miles east of Etawah on the road to Auraiya. The site is said to have been first settled by Saksena Kayasths, and to have formerly borne the name of Sarai Rupa, after a Kayasth named Rupa. In 1042 *Hijri* or 1632 A.D. a eunuch named Ekdil Khan built a new *sarai* and mosque, and the place was thenceforth called after his name. The metalled road forms the principal roadway, is lined with masonry shops and is arched by two fine stone gateways, with the inscriptions:—"In the reign of Shahjahan, the foundation of the mosque was laid," and "by the favour of the Almighty it was completed under the supervision of the brave Bhikam Khan." The town gives its name to a railway station on the East Indian Railway, situated about a mile and a half to the north, and contains a school and a post-office. The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force. The inhabitants of the place bear a bad reputation for thieving, turbulence and counterfeiting coin. About a mile to the east of the town, south of the road, is a very fine *baoli* or masonry well, said to have been constructed by a Banjara. The population in 1872 numbered 2,731 souls, but in 1901 the number had risen to 3,219, Chamars being the most numerous Hindu caste.

SARAI SHISHGARAN, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A small village in the extreme west of tahsil Bidhuna, lying in 26°47′N., and 79°26′E., distant 10½ miles from the tahsil

headquarters and four miles from Kudarkot. Tradition assigns its origin to Raja Jai Chand of Kanauj, who used it as a halting place between Kanauj and Etawah. It was afterwards occupied by a colony of Musalman glass-workers; these manufacture crude glass and bangles, of which the exports are still considerable. Market is held on Mondays and Fridays, and there is a post-office in the place. In 1901 the population numbered 1,957 persons, nearly half of whom were Musalmans.

SARSAINAWAR, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

A large village lying in 26°58′N. and 79′17′E., and situated about two miles east of the metalled road from Etawah to Farrukhabad, distant 20 miles from Etawah and 16 from Bharthana. It had a population in 1901 of 3,698 persons, the principal Hindu castes being Brahmans and Ahirs, and it contains a school. There is an old temple in the village, dedicated to Hazari Mahadeo, in honour of whom two fairs are annually held lasting three and two days, respectively, on the twelfth day of the dark half of *Phagun* (February-March) and the eighth day of the dark half of *Chait* (March-April).

TAKHA SIHUAN, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

A large village in 26°52′N. and 79°25′E., two miles off the road from Bharthana to Usrahar, and distant 25 miles from Etawah or 12 miles from the tahsil headquarters. The village contains two large sites and in 1901 contained with its hamlets a population of 5,106 souls, chiefly Brahmans and Ahirs. There is a small school in Takha and market is held on Mondays and Fridays.

UMRAIN, *Tahsil* BIDHUNA.

A village lying in the extreme north-west corner of the tahsil in 26°56′N. and 79°24′E., at a distance of 26 miles from Etawah and 14 miles from Bidhuna, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road leading to Airwa. The village has somewhat declined of late years, for in 1872 it had a population of 2,107 persons; this had fallen in 1901 to 1,918 persons, of whom 224 were Musalmans. The principal inhabitants are

Marwaris, Mahajans and Banias. The Marwaris are well-to-do people and carry on a considerable business in money-lending in the neighbourhood. The village has a prosperous appearance, most of the houses being built of brick. It is said to derive its name from Umrao Singh, a Dhakra Rajput, who drove out the Meos, the original inhabitants. In the village there is a temple of Burhadana, a deity to whom within recent times a buffalo used to be sacrificed whenever the rains failed, and both a boys' and a girls' school. A new police station is about to be constructed here, the jurisdiction of which will include the former Usrahar and Airwa circles.

USRAHAR, *Tahsil* BHARTHANA.

A village lying in 26°59′N. and 79°20′E., on the extreme northern border of the district near the second class road running from Bharthana to Farrukhabad. It till recently contained a third class police station and has a post-office. Usrahar is in reality a small hamlet belonging to the village of Mohri, in which the police station actually stood, as well as the bazar; in the latter markets are held on Mondays and Fridays. This bazar is in an enclosed space and in it some trade in cattle and grain is carried on. The population of Usrahar in 1901 numbered only 18 persons, while Mohri contained 2,053 inhabitants, a large number of whom were Kachhis.

The name is said to be derived from the *usar* which abounds in the neighbourhood. To the west and south of the village there are two large *jhils*. The bazar was founded by one Chaudhri Udhar Singh about 180 years ago. The village lies at a distance of 22 miles north-east of Etawah.

Gazetteer of Etawah.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

ETAWAH.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Etawah	216,142	116,931	99,211	194,017	105,439	88,578	19,663	10,073	9,590	2,462	1,419	1,043
Bharthana	191,141	103,946	87,195	185,215	100,732	84,483	5,545	3,020	2,525	381	194	187
Bidhuna	206,182	113,041	93,141	195,926	107,414	88,512	9,779	5,316	4,463	477	311	166
Auraiya	193,333	103,995	89,338	181,879	97,944	83,935	11,141	5,897	5,244	313	154	159
Total ...	806,798	437,913	368,885	757,037	411,529	345,508	46,128	24,306	21,822	3,633	2,078	1,555

TABLE II.—*Population by Thanas*, 1901.

Thana	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Etawah	75,307	40,359	34,948	59,793	32,405	27,388	14,026	7,063	6,963	1,488	891	597
Baralokpur	23,187	12,704	10,483	22,572	12,380	10,192	610	322	288	5	2	3
Basrehar	39,390	21,540	17,850	38,046	20,816	17,230	1,330	715	615	14	9	5
Jaswantnagar ...	58,313	31,800	26,513	54,578	29,801	24,777	3,264	1,740	1,524	471	259	212
Barhpura	24,628	13,124	11,504	23,641	12,595	11,046	503	271	232	484	258	226
Bharthana	53,021	29,054	23,967	51,291	28,095	23,196	1,685	938	747	45	21	24
Usrahar	32,952	18,020	14,932	31,738	17,354	14,384	1,213	665	548	1	1	...
Bakewar	80,677	43,528	37,149	78,246	42,248	35,998	2,272	1,199	1,073	159	81	78
Sahson	30,587	16,731	13,856	30,008	16,401	13,607	400	236	164	179	94	85
Bidhuna	37,728	20,890	16,838	35,817	19,826	15,991	1,613	859	754	298	205	93
Kudarkot	27,321	15,042	12,279	24,930	13,762	11,168	2,388	1,277	1,111	3	3	...
Sahayal	26,892	14,665	12,227	25,890	14,092	11,798	958	545	413	44	28	16
Bela	37,061	20,229	16,832	35,308	19,267	16,041	1,743	957	786	10	5	5
Chhachhund... ...	29,485	16,348	13,137	28,269	15,676	12,593	1,198	663	535	18	9	9
Airwa	19,365	10,641	8,724	18,523	10,160	8,363	742	421	321	100	60	40
Auraiya	48,149	25,472	22,677	45,316	24,049	21,267	2,811	1,411	1,400	22	12	10
Ajitmal	75,737	40,702	35,035	72,117	38,796	33,321	3,561	1,878	1,683	59	28	31
Phaphund	46,603	24,981	21,622	42,090	22,569	19,521	4,301	2,313	1,988	212	99	113
Dibiapur	40,395	22,083	18,312	38,864	21,237	17,627	1,510	833	677	21	13	8
Total ...	806,798	437,913	368,885	757,037	411,529	345,508	46,128	24,306	21,822	3,633	2,078	1,555

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ...	23,862	12,592	11,270	32·79	21,576	11,988	9,588	29·65
1892 ...	25,943	13,661	12,282	35·65	22,728	12,656	10,072	31·24
1893 ...	29,866	15,579	14,287	44·05	16,658	9,195	7,463	22·89
1894 ...	29,803	15,620	14,183	40·96	26,405	14,096	12,309	36·29
1895 ...	29,800	15,846	13,954	40·95	16,615	8,830	7,785	22·83
1896 ...	31,982	16,733	15,249	43·96	20,632	11,332	9,300	28·35
1897 ...	27,748	14,561	13,187	38·13	33,177	17,542	15,635	45·60
1898 ...	27,863	14,753	13,110	38·29	23,995	12,824	11,171	32·98
1899 ...	35,650	18,460	17,190	48·99	26,620	14,319	12,301	36·58
1900 ...	32,076	16,464	15,612	*44·08	22,341	11,993	10,348	*30·70
1901 ...	34,514	17,955	16,559	42·77	24,044	12,878	11,166	29·80
1902 ...	38,859	20,193	18,666	48·16	26,840	13,873	12,967	33·27
1903 ...	38,145	19,995	18,150	47·28	32,072	16,533	15,539	39·75
1904 ...	37,764	19,722	18,042	46·80	29,548	14,641	14,907	36·62
1905 ...	32,010	16,895	15,115	39·67	27,180	13,715	13,465	33·69
1906 ...	28,189	14,631	13,558	34·93	37,475	18,998	18,477	46·45
1907 ...	29,693	15,590	14,103	36·80	32,448	16,935	15,513	40·22
1908 ...								
1909 ...								
1910 ...								
1911 ...								
1912 ...								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								
1915 ...								
1916 ...								
1917 ...								

The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	21,576	...	104	35	19,142	174
1892	22,728	...	353	52	20,115	320
1893	16,658	...	2	13	13,914	195
1894	26,405	...	2,520	24	19,654	318
1895	16,615	...	14	8	13,053	273
1896	20,632	...	11	786	15,590	242
1897	33,177	...	444	972	27,027	453
1898	23,995	...	1	2	20,248	179
1899	26,620	...	...	15	21,120	144
1900	22,341	...	29	12	17,398	121
1901	24,044	...	99	29	18,061	119
1902	26,840	1	2	347	20,255	87
1903	32,072	1,493	16	179	23,769	109
1904	29,548	3,926	6	50	19,699	137
1905	27,180	4,817	1	42	17,590	238
1906	37,475	475	1,107	389	28,920	394
1907	32,448	2,058	93	29	25,501	235
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation,* 1314 fasli, *district Etawah*

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Etawah ...	272,750	59,344	70,603	57,633	34,104	21,728	...	1,801	85,170	142,803	28,872
Bharthana ...	266,079	57,448	71,157	63,204	54,056	6,204	...	2,944	74,270	137,474	37,512
Bidhuna ...	277,100	83,511	59,787	65,353	32,997	30,188	...	2,168	68,449	133,802	34,786
Auraiya ...	266,514	37,429	78,285	49,226	47,190	1,409	...	627	101,574	150,800	27,074
Total ...	1,082,443	237,732	279,832	235,416	168,347	59,529	...	7,540	329,463	564,879	128,244

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Etawah.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total. of all crops.	Wheat alone.	Wheat combined with barley. and gram.	Barley alone or mixed with gram.	Gram. and peas.	Opium.	Total of all crops.	Juar, juar and arhar and juar fodder.	Bajra and bajra and arhar.	Cotton, cotton and arhar.	Rice.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305 ...	71,622	18,150	12,069	30,387	6,038	4,044	94,042	18,653	30,525	15,731	3,731	11,058
1306 ...	74,582	18,090	16,459	27,544	7,044	4,582	90,362	18,810	29,334	16,757	6,326	10,086
1307 ...	65,649	18,235	12,122	20,746	7,862	5,874	81,219	17,480	26,434	18,082	4,071	6,718
1308 ...	*	...	...	..	...	...	97,351	19,416	37,247	16,487	5,171	9,906
1309 ...	71,708	14,735	15,770	24,439	10,282	5,763	92,329	18,560	30,758	21,532	3,521	12,489
1310 ...	66,648	17,003	12,718	24,525	6,402	5,262	94,472	20,794	29,254	25,548	3,292	10,711
1311 ...	80,630	21,414	10,323	33,708	8,555	5,931	89,858	16,950	39,262	17,619	2,806	8,441
1312 ...	84,650	17,326	12,139	34,785	14,262	5,054	88,462	16,213	29,042	23,992	5,240	9,988
1313 ...	71,210	11,245	12,356	24,330	16,833	5,249	96,100	19,673	33,501	26,461	2,453	10,339
1314 ...	63,529	14,545	10,878	21,822	10,862	4,318	107,349	23,716	33,842	25,475	5,018	13,237
1315 ...												
1316 ...												
1317 ...												
1318 ...												
1319 ...												
1320 ...												
1321 ...												
1322 ...												
1323 ...												
1324 ...												
1325 ...												

* Owing to the census operations no returns were prepared.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Bharthana.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total of all crops.	Wheat alone.	Wheat combined with barley and gram.	Barley alone or mixed with gram.	Gram and peas.	Opium.	Total of all crops.	Juar, juar and arhar and juar fodder.	Bajra and bajra and arhar.	Cotton, and cotton and arhar.	Rice.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305 ...	75,855	21,078	11,095	32,658	7,161	3,058	96,164	18,235	23,014	14,256	4,250	15,592
1306 ...	78,150	22,700	12,920	29,272	8,541	3,935	91,030	20,581	22,672	14,668	5,728	13,040
1307 ...	72,431	21,313	11,775	24,386	9,310	5,023	83,851	19,339	23,139	15,084	6,125	8,961
1308 ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	98,287	21,770	29,151	14,127	5,900	12,568
1309 ...	71,785	18,541	12,062	23,277	12,215	5,198	91,690	18,471	27,963	16,880	4,926	15,152
1310 ...	69,744	21,241	10,180	25,569	7,083	4,997	93,623	22,045	23,687	21,923	4,549	14,963
1311 ...	84,663	24,964	9,134	35,750	8,575	5,635	85,690	17,548	33,003	14,667	3,270	11,062
1312 ...	86,062	20,299	10,758	34,105	15,087	4,974	85,117	16,320	24,384	20,194	5,595	13,246
1313 ...	70,882	12,768	8,245	24,984	18,716	5,232	93,011	16,394	36,752	21,522	2,869	12,100
1314 ...	65,295	16,820	7,237	22,889	12,581	4,924	109,096	24,946	30,381	21,574	6,338	18,429
1315 ...												
1316 ...												
1317 ...												
1318 ...												
1319 ...												
1320 ...												
1321 ...												
1322 ...												
1323 ...												
1324												
1325												

* No returns were prepared owing to the census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Bidhuna.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total of all crops.	Wheat alone.	Wheat combined with barley and gram	Barley alone or mixed with gram.	Gram and peas.	Opium	Total of all crops.	Juar, juar and arhar, and juar fodder.	Bajra and bajra and arhar.	Cotton, and cotton and arhar.	Rice.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305												
1306	75,691	22,941	13,084	29,448	5,193	4,086	89,191	27,295	5,631	10,182	8,759	24,010
1307	79,227	23,052	16,284	56,057	7,666	5,279	89,120	28,441	4,054	10,540	12,137	23,305
1308	*	...	...	...	...	...	83,528	26,346	8,376	8,990	16,179	15,044
1309	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1310	48,167	11,991	11,675	13,877	4,952	5,206	*	...	...	...	...	...
1311	73,049	23,877	12,750	22,585	5,193	7,816	91,666	29,478	6,364	12,826	11,672	23,921
1312	85,271	26,407	13,211	30,389	5,415	8,965	78,324	28,753	13,201	4,860	6,666	17,940
1313	81,577	21,550	12,034	30,694	8,585	7,803	90,373	28,308	5,988	10,744	14,949	22,893
1314	71,186	14,391	11,401	23,591	12,421	8,072	80,042	26,192	13,706	11,888	5,417	16,774
1315	65,418	19,033	9,484	22,441	5,809	7,681	102,240	35,236	8,175	12,487	14,369	24,358
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												
1322												
1323												
1324												

* Returns were not compiled on account of survey operations.

† Ditto ditto of census operations.

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Auraiya.*

Year.	Rabi. Total of all crops.	Rabi. Wheat alone.	Rabi. Wheat combined with barley and gram.	Rabi. Barley alone or mixed with gram.	Rabi. Gram and peas.	Rabi. Opium.	Kharif. Total of all crops.	Kharif. Juar, juar and arhar and juar fodder.	Kharif. Bajra, and bajra and arhar.	Kharif. Cotton, and cotton and arhar.	Kharif. Rice.	Kharif. Maize.
1305... ...	80,412	13,003	12,449	40,126	13,746	311	101,501	22,308	27,430	13,720	6,386	5,922
1306... ...	80,490	14,236	13,326	36,539	15,152	640	95,016	26,208	25,122	15,222	7,491	4,344
1307... ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	87,140	20,029	30,754	14,548	6,319	1,982
1308... ...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1309... ...	66,916	12,794	10,881	29,814	11,671	1,335	*	...	...	...	...	...
1310... ...	77,246	16,735	11,250	34,445	12,844	1,283	96,706	23,238	28,427	23,328	5,196	8,266
1311... ...	86,711	20,682	10,031	41,879	11,912	1,400	90,980	20,505	40,674	16,311	2,019	3,891
1312... ...	96,040	20,214	11,514	45,139	16,992	1,053	80,857	16,427	28,404	19,816	2,462	6,387
1313... ...	60,554	9,340	6,823	23,794	18,659	1,012	81,559	17,623	33,438	18,691	4,112	4,801
1314... ...	68,229	13,539	8,609	30,239	13,786	949	109,145	28,896	33,749	20,903	5,892	9,858
1315... ...												
1316... ...												
1317... ...												
1318... ...												
1319... ...												
1320... ...												
1321... ...												
1322... ...												
1323... ...												
1324... ...												

* Returns were not prepared on account of survey operations.

† Ditto ditto of census operations.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898 ...	80	37	15	2	47	39	248	15	128	112	72	32	11	1
1899 ...	71	23	27	3	46	24	209	16	71	124	91	18	11	6
1900 ...	42	11	17	2	26	39	176	12	66	136	91	24	21	27
1901 ...	54	24	9	2	33	20	175	8	67	113	103	32	16	13
1902 ...	149	12	9	3	19	26	170	12	72	88	61	26	6	8
1903 ...	54	50	...	...	...	34	112	37	63	104	...	7	17	7
1904 ...	139	23	26	1	20	40	122	17	85	125	102	26	19	19
1905 ...	81	26	15	...	35	11	155	37	37	...	144	...	17	28
1906 ...	80	18	28	1	74	5	147	33	83	...	162	...	28	7
1907 ...	22	21	11	3	43	17	115	41	51	...	101	...	11	6
1908 ...	37	30	11	1	68	12	211	140	45	116	195	28	12	17
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914 ...														
1915 ...														
1916 .														
1917 ...														
1918 ...														

Figures for columns 4 to 6 and 12 for 1903 are not available.

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	1,440	11	1,043	1,262	145	1,117
1899	1,307	12	983	1,298	214	1,084
1900	1,183	3	849	1,112	216	896
1901	1,306	1	896	1,101	228	873
1902	1,109	...	667	906	155	751
1903	1,107	...	764	484	40	444
1904	1,118	...	632	345	22	323
1905	1,525	...	865	1,294	271	1,023
1906	1,473	...	865	1,280	327	953
1907	1,347	...	689	940	189	751
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.							
	Fasli 1210 to 1212. (1804—1806.)	*Fasli* 1213 to 1215. (1807—1809.)	*Fasli* 1216 to 1219. (1809—1812.)	*Fasli* 1220 to 1224. (1813—1816.	*Fasli* 1225 to 1229. (1817—1821.)	*Fasli* 1230 to 1246. (1822—1838.)	Settlement of 1839-40.	Revenue after reconstitution of district in 1857.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Etawah (including Patti Kamait),	2,16,834	2,12,603	2,52,237	2,39,514	2,41,660	2,46,680	1,99,541	2,93,084 (Etawah and Dehli-Jakhan together)
Dehli-Jakhan	1,65,409	1,68,771	1,95,782	2,00,211	2,00,154	2,02,526	1,88,568	
Bharthana or Lakhna, (including *taluqas* Chakarnagar and Sahson)	3,19,244	3,17,465	3,51,304	3,45,993	3,48,383	3,38,138	3,24,705	2,83,459
Bidhuna or Bela Phaphund ...	4,12,814	3,98,089	4,35,682	4,46,587	4,47,802	4,52,339	2,11,610 1,89,768	2,42,261 2,00,016
Auraiya (including *taluqas* Bhareh and Sandaus) ...	2,09,812	2,07,750	2,13,796	2,24,726	2,25,376	2,25,376	2,00,552	2,12,356

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1314 fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre— Cultivated	Incidence per acre— Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Etawah	Etawah	3,17,933	31,823	3,49,756	2 7 2	1 4 6
Bharthana	Etawah and Sakatpur ...	3,06,960	32,045	3,39,005	2 7 5	1 4 5
Bidhuna	Sahar, Phaphund and Sakatpur	3,67,927	37,207	4,05,134	3 0 5	1 7 8
Auraiya	Patti Nakhat, Deokali, Shaiganpur, Parihar and Phaphund	3,30,020	33,068	3,63,088	2 6 6	1 5 10
	Total ...	13,22,840	1,34,143	14,56,983	2 9 3	1 5 6

* This is the same revenue, with slight modifications as was fixed at the settlement of 187[illegible]

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit. Receipts.	Country spirit. Consumption in gallons.	Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs. Total receipts.	Drugs. Consumption in maunds of— *Ganja.*	Drugs. Consumption in maunds of— *Charas.*	Opium. Total receipts.	Opium. Consumption.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from— Liquor, including *tari.*	Incidence … Drugs.	Incidence … Opium.	Number of shops for sale of— Country spirit.	Number of shops … Drugs.	Number of shops … Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Md. s.	Md. s.	Rs.	Md. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	416	18,903	7,818	883	8,716	Not available	Not available	9,353	23 28	38,278	1,459	278	120	129	54	105	13
1891-92 ...	416	9,556	539	1,172	10,742	Not available	Not available	10,338	25 1	32,268	1,313	153	148	142	56	106	13
1892 93 ...	496	6,612	10,294	1,075	9,375	409 33	20 0	11,253	27 22	28,816	1,144	112	129	154	53	101	13
1893-94 ...	424	14,496	9,659	1,513	10,254	329 1	6 21	11,765	23 66	38,495	763	424	141	162	51	85	12
1894-95 ...	600	12,229	8,916	1,365	9,604	349 36	8 9	11,098	22 32	34,897	413	379	132	152	52	86	12
1895-96 ...	608	10,596	7,566	1,236	12,835	253 32	11 32	9,827	22 2	35,158	364	328	176	135	53	77	18
1896-97 ...	793	9,176	6,531	1,527	10,369	58 11	23 34	8,752	19 35	30,663	103	293	142	120	48	80	19
1897-98 ...	826	10,138	6,943	1,758	10,695	21 11	12 27	9,758	22 32	33,808	591	318	147	134	51	80	17
1898-99 ...	472	10,832	6,978	1,455	13,650	48 26	26 8	9,999	23 14	36,413	303	324	177	137	52	80	20
1899-1900	658	11,639	6,520	1,625	12,955	1 1	45 8	10,481	24 13	37,362	1,416	359	188	143	51	80	20
1900-01 ...	638	29,632	9,954	2,065	20,650	3 9	44 7	10,636	25 16	63,629	490	401	256	132	55	80	20
1901-02 ...	608	33,907	10,444	2,600	22,218	0 20	55 35	10,908	26 8	70,245	83	464	278	136	53	80	20
1902-03 ...	1,182	34,344	10,498	2,175	20,710	...	46 38	10,780	25 33	69,234	510	471	259	135	54	80	20
1903-04 ...	1,072	40,534	12,262	2,130	27,043	0 9	8 34	9,701	22 26	80,521	948	547	338	121	54	79	20
1904-05 ...	1,225	44,875	13,924	2,625	29,743	...	20 6	10,152	13 14	88,636	1,001	609	372	127	60	78	20
1905-06 ...	912	37,690	10,994	2,795	28,819	0 11	16 11	10,133	24 11	80,351	894	517	360	127	61	78	20
1906-07 ...	339	40,697	13,366	1,267	26,498	0 6	17 18	9,907	23 22	78,713	1,429	529	331	124	62	78	20
1907-08 ...																	
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-Judicial.	Court-fee, including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	21,726	61,495	83,330	2,530
1891-92	22,669	62,955	85,806	2,329
1892-93	21,538	65,478	87,169	2,990
1893-94	23,051	63,572	86,701	2,393
1894-95	22,743	61,462	84,224	2,434
1895-96	23,946	71,990	96,050	2,178
1896-97	24,819	67,319	92,163	1,765
1897-98	23,272	77,495	1,01,654	1,953
1898-99	22,175	72,108	95,874	1,773
1899-1900	19,801	74,797	96,054	1,689
1900-01	24,986	82,334	1,08,768	1,497*
1901-02	23,117	91,786	1,16,253	2,650
1902-03	24,495	85,321	1,11,196	3,025
1903-04	24,408	82,769	1,08,482	3,172
1904-05	23,555	88,844	1,13,802	2,946
1905-06	26,091	86,750	1,14,311	2,870
1906-07	21,478	91,029	1,13,947	2,965
1907-08				
1908-09				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				
1913-14				
1914-15				
1915-16				
1916-17				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by Companies.		Profits of Companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					Rs.		
1890-91	29,296	6	215	...	...					341		
1891-92	35,724	7	286	2	5,603					771	Not available.	
1892-93	31,855	5	165	2	2,256					1,013		
1893-94	28,397	5	165	1	130	Not available		...	...	550	386	153
1894-95	28,040	4	158	1	83					264	277	129
1895-96	30,027	3	140	2	969					395	437	134
1896-97	29,601	3	170	1	408					28	345	77
1897-98	39,636	12	707	3	3,505	1,062	18,036	129	13,981	164	633	111
1898-99	36,055	10	569	3	3,842	1,021	16,763	108	11,397	41	150	18
1899-1900	33,805	6	461	3	1,152	1,024	16,799	107	11,234	12	179	23
1900-01	34,991	9	540	2	846	1,056	17,475	120	12,304	37	155	46
1901-02	34,171	10	547	1	696	1,083	17,679	121	11,819	110	204	36
1902-03	34,943	8	679	2	677	1,074	18,004	121	11,957	232	163	20
1903-04	29,264	15	1,083	3	3,620	349	9,328	120	11,742	123	86	14
1904-05	27,615	18	1,275	2	1,341	340	9,109	128	12,792	43	58	24
1905-06	26,572	9	450	2	555	318	8,486	135	13,469	49	74	21
1906-07	28,847	9	456	4	2,014	319	8,445	141	14,424	117	80	22
1907-08	28,164	7	402	4	1,818	328	8,838	128	13,803	17	72	20
1908-09												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												
1914-15												
1915-16												
1916-17												
1917-18												

Figures for columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 are not available up to 1896-97 owing to the records having been destroyed.

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Etawah. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Etawah. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Etawah. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Etawah. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Year.	Tahsil Bharthana. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Bharthana. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Bharthana. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Bharthana. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	295	5,015	33	4,419	1890-91 ...	276	4,413	37	4,716
1891-92 ...	298	4,879	32	4,514	1891-92 ...	264	4,075	28	3,234
1892-93 ...	297	4,888	33	4,623	1892-93 ...	255	3,965	24	2,826
1893-94 ...	312	5,162	37	4,717	1893-94 ...	259	4,206	26	3,244
1894-95 ...	324	5,370	34	4,280	1894-95 ...	256	4,349	28	3,283
1895-96 ...	*	...	...	...	1895-96 ...	...	...	...	...
1896-97 ...	...	...	...	...	1896-97 ...	...	...	...	...
1897-98 ...	...	...	...	...	1897-98 ...	...	...	...	...
1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...	1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...
1899-1900 ...	...	...	...	...	1899-1900 ...	...	...	...	...
1900-01 ...	...	...	...	...	1900-01 ...	...	...	...	...
1901-02 ...	114	3,110	34	4,469	1901-02 ...	79	2,194	30	3,348
1902-03 ...	111	3,027	34	4,440	1902-03 ...	78	2,141	28	3,300
1903-04 ...	112	3,028	32	4,615	1903-04 ...	95	2,478	26	3,140
1904-05 ...	109	2,882	34	4,912	1904-05 ...	91	2,514	25	3,180
1905-06 ...					1905-06 ...				
1906-07 ...					1906-07 ...				
1907-08 ...					1907-08 ...				
1908-09 ...					1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...					1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...					1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...					1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...					1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...					1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...					1917-18 ...				

* Figures not available, the record being weeded out.

TABLE XIV—(concluded).—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Bidhuna. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Bidhuna. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Bidhuna. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Bidhuna. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Year.	Tahsil Auraiya. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees	Tahsil Auraiya. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Auraiya. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Auraiya. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1897-98 ...	205	3,380	25	2,169	1897-98 ...	286	5,228	34	4,677
1898-99 ...	185	3,150	24	1,913	1898-99 ...	274	4,659	24	1,735
1899-1900 ...	190	3,233	25	2,056	1899-1900 ...	282	4,713	25	1,730
1900-01 ...	187	3,168	25	2,082	1900-01 ...	298	4,939	32	2,261
1901-02 ...	189	3,119	27	2,162	1901-02 ...	314	4,841	32	2,095
1902-03* ...	*	...	.	...	1902-03 ...	...	...	...	...
1903-04* ...	...	...	...	...	1903-04 ...	...	...	...	...
1904-05 ...	63	1,642	27	2,191	1904-05 ...	84	2,163	37	2,785
1905-06 ...	61	1,579	25	2,216	1905-06 ...	68	1,739	48	3,514
1906-07 ...	56	1,487	27	2,350	1906-07 ...	56	1,452	56	4,320
1907-08 ...	59	1,598	25	2,231	1907-08 ...	69	1,844	44	3,480
1908-09 ...					1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...					1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...					1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...					1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...					1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...					1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...					1917-18 ...				

* Figures not available, the record being weeded out.

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts. Education.	Medical	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Expenditure. Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	4,775	1,694	...	261	601	6,103	...	1,00,419	...	1,032	30,115	5,902	...	1,331	62,039	...	...
1891-92 ...	5,469	1,532	...	425	422	7,509	...	84,195	...	1,165	30,934	6,010	...	1,278	44,808	...	...
1892-93 ...	5,186	2,081	...	209	49	6,881	...	87,101	...	1,144	34,499	6,505	...	1,131	43,822	...	...
1893-94 ...	5,510	1,999	...	121	52	5,824	...	76,380	...	1,061	31,802	6,357	...	1,137	36,023	...	...
1894-95 ...	5,340	2,195	140	198	147	6,866	...	75,704	...	1,046	27,752	6,530	619	743	39,014	...	...
1895-96 ...	5,973	2,181	155	210	316	7,083	...	71,367	...	1,037	26,488	6,298	316	124	37,104	...	...
1896-97 ...	6,253	2,050	178	214	346	9,429	...	70,909	...	1,075	26,977	6,869	570	187	35,231	...	...
1897-98 ...	5,775	2,917	107	1,820	678	8,349	...	1,08,001	24,866	1,013	27,227	7,865	647	...	46,383	...	...
1898-99 ...	5,504	2,129	392	1,820	1,334	9,521	...	74,809	...	1,545	27,341	7,209	409	...	37,840	...	465
1899-1900	6,497	2,256	196	1,820	15,624	*13,875	...	1,15,619	21,500	1,636	28,095	7,648	441	46	51,828	4,425	...
1900-01 ...	6,862	2,567	268	1,829	1,305	18,013	†31,153	1,19,914	18,500	1,819	29,297	9,842	781	45	54,530	4,965	135
1901-02 ...	9,753	3,221	330	512	1,828	16,129	17,816	1,28,486	18,500	1,830	32,976	9,813	939	64	59,196	4,481	687
1902-03 ...	10,211	3,452	344	662	2,002	16,632	23,539	1,35,907	5,673	2,174	36,649	10,148	860	74	75,169	5,160	...
1903-04 ...	8,444	3,756	341	568	1,772	16,503	29,491	1,35,599	12,760	1,953	37,781	10,580	964	76	64,357	7,128	...
1904-05 ...	9,393	3,319	332	595	8,944	14,868	25,097	1,45,575	11,750	1,903	37,658	10,578	925	235	77,234	5,292	...
1905-06 ...	9,761	3,060	336	543	1,634	9,836	27,425	1,38,724	...	2,249	45,015	11,789	1,107	431	74,360	3,773	...
1906-07 ...	10,669	3,224	337	340	1,497	9,153	37,113	1,45,784	...	2,969	48,670	11,228	2,074	514	76,571	3,758	...
1907-08 ...																	
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.

† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Etawah.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instructions.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91...	19,244	...	417	4,886	...	4,318	28,865	4,521	5,759	...	297	6,977	914	7,442	1,006	4,009	30,925
1891-92...	19,951	...	365	2,185	...	4,342	26,843	4,449	6,088	1,413	577	6,197	1,121	2,972	1,029	3,021	26,867
1892-93...	23,385	...	323	2,321	...	3,796	29,825	4,707	6,065	...	618	6,481	1,106	4,812	1,054	3,499	28,342
1893-94...	28,441	314	...	2,676	...	2,701	34,132	4,698	6,053	...	976	9,326	1,001	3,182	1,024	4,769	31,029
1894-95...	26,227	...	331	2,530	...	2,967	32,055	4,695	6,410	...	918	10,619	990	4,465	1,043	5,548	34,688
1895-96...	29,281	...	338	2,703	...	3,121	35,443	5,232	5,990	...	728	7,767	1,009	3,668	1,047	4,557	29,998
1896-97...	34,932	...	403	3,354	...	3,894	42,583	5,810	5,988	...	655	8,029	1,679	6,278	1,181	5,079	34,699
1897-98...	32,911	...	324	2,969	...	3,379	39,583	6,313	7,324	263	211	10,045	4.264	8,336	1,348	4,385	42,489
1898-99...	39,414	...	260	3,125	...	4,086	46,885	6,539	6,538	1,512	403	11,337	1,639	7,068	1,374	5,621	42,031
1899-1900	35,211	...	329	3,544	...	4,092	43,176	6,104	8,221	4,349	1,217	10,942	1,574	7,284	1,689	6,065	47,445
1900-01...	33,623	...	1,033	3,434	...	4,457	42,547	6,390	8,515	50	1,181	12,206	2,463	7,268	3,038	3,484	44,595
1901-02...	46,582	...	870	3,928	...	4,976	56,356	7,248	7,589	5,161	1,038	10,899	1,894	6,735	3,021	3,434	47,019
1902-03 ..	43,765	...	1,533	5,985	...	5,138	56,421	6,290	7,976	1,848	2,372	14,500	1,555	5,798	3,340	11,584	55,263
1903-04...	40,983	...	1,285	5,608	...	7,074	54,950	6,930	8,602	2,650	4,602	12,287	1,575	10,316	3,729	7,825	58,516
1904-05...	43,062	...	1,256	5,848	...	9,403	59,569	7,630	9,230	3,131	3,553	13,721	1,575	5,963	3,836	4,958	53,597
1905-06...	48,748	...	1,935	5,944	...	8,201	64,828	7,598	8,943	995	1,237	16,322	1,619	9,241	4,174	6,803	56,932
1906-07...	46,950	...	1,905	5,991	...	7,791	62,637	8,510	4,209	99	1,489	18,137	1,775	6,462	4,313	16,960	61,954
1907-08...																	
1908-09 .																	
1909-10...																	
1910-11..																	
1911-12 .																	
1912-13 .																	
1913-14 .																	
1914-15...																	
1915-16 ..																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1908.

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Etawah ...	3	8	100	...	...	67	8
Chaubia	2	1	10	...	...	107	6
Jaswantnagar ...	2	1	12	...	13	108	8
Barhpura ...	1	1	9	...	...	61	4
Bharthana ...	2	1	10	...	...	96	6
Bakewar ...	2	1	12	...	10	136	6
Sahson ...	1	1	7	...	...	62	2
Bidhuna ...	1	1	9	...	...	98	4
Bela ...	2	1	14	...	...	109	4
Chhachhund ...	1	1	7	...	...	64	2
Umrain	2	1	10	...	...	94	...
Auraiya ...	2	1	10	19	...	104	12
Ajitmal ...	2	1	10	...	...	134	4
Phaphund ...	2	1	10	...	16	90	...
Dibiapur ...	2	1	9	...	...	103	8
Civil Reserve ...	8	11	77	...	...	...	...
Armed Police ...	2	21	119	...	...	...	...
Total ...	37	54	435	19	39	1,433	74

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and colleges.	Scholars.		Schools	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	93	3,979	39	10	1,241	...	82	2,695	39
1897-98 ...	102	4,191	37	9	1,206	...	91	2,945	37
1898-99 ...	104	4,527	34	9	1,231	...	93	3,229	34
1899-1900 ...	118	4,891	47	9	1,217	12	107	3,615	35
1900-01 ...	122	5,055	181	10	1,312	...	111	3,712	181
1901-02 ...	116	5,336	162	9	1,488	9	106	3,810	153
1902-03 ...	150	6,081	309	9	1,476	4	141	4,605	305
1903-04 ...	161	6,301	294	9	1,344	2	152	4,957	292
1904-05 ...	169	6,591	259	10	1,534	4	159	5,057	255
1905-06 ...	192	7,397	558	10	1,731	6	182	5,666	552
1906-07 ...	216	8,158	695	10	1,897	7	206	6,261	688
1907-08 ...	217	8,223	861	10	1,570	...	207	6,653	861
1908-09 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									
1914-15 ...									
1915-16 ...									
1916-17 ...									
1917-18 ...									

List of Schools, 1908.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.*
Etawah.	Etawah	Hume's High School (Anglo-Vernacular.	331
	Do.	Islamia high school ...	166
	Do.	Middle vernacular ...	276
	Do. New city	Aided, municipal ...	126
	Do. Old city (Urdu) ...	Ditto	23
	Do. do. (Hindi) ...	Ditto	22
	Do. Chhapait	Ditto	94
	Do. Katra Fateh ...	Ditto	28
	Do. Mamur Khan ...	Ditto	24
	Do. Garhipura... ...	Ditto	25
	Do. Kancha Sil Chand ...	Ditto	14
	Do. Girls' school ...	Ditto	34
	Do. Bichar Sabha ...	Ditto	28
	Do. Mewati Tola ...	Ditto	35
	Do. Ghatian Misran ...	Middle vernacular ...	49
	Jaswantnagar	Primary	47
	Udi	Ditto	70
	Ekdil	Ditto	49
	Tulshipur	Ditto	24
	Bidhupura	Ditto	27
	Dhaman	Ditto	30
	Manikpur	Ditto	11
	Malhajini	Ditto	20
	Pachahangaon	Ditto	19
	Bawat	Ditto	31
	Chakwa	Ditto	62
	Jaswantnagar	Ditto	24
	Barauli	Ditto	17
	Aswa	Ditto	21
	Bahuri	Ditto	25
	Prithipur	Ditto	...
	Partapner	Ditto	19
	Kamait	Ditto	13
	Adhiapur	Ditto	23
	Maholi	Ditto	15
	Nagla Ram Sundar ...	Ditto	14
	Bela	Ditto	31
	Paraena	Primary aided	24
	Baralokpur	Ditto	25
	Khuresar	Ditto	33
	Rahan	Ditto	17
	Basrehar	Ditto	31
	Rainagar	Ditto	19
	Lalkhonr	Ditto	19
	Orainpur	Ditto	22
	Chhitbhawan	Ditto	20
	Dharwar	Ditto	19
	Auladpur	Ditto	19
	Ajabpur Tajora	Ditto	18
	Nagla Salehdi	Ditto	13
	Bankati Buzurg	Ditto	25

* For 1907.

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Etawah—(concld.).	Jaitpur	Primary, Aided	30
	Barhpura	Ditto	32
	Jaswantnagar	Primary, girls' school ...	21
	Bidhupura	Ditto	17
Bharthana.	Bharthana	Middle vernacular ...	64
	Lakhna	Ditto	66
	Aheripur	Ditto	55
	Bamhnipur	Primary	48
	Sarsainawar	Ditto	49
	Pali Khurd	Ditto	74
	Bakewar	Ditto	76
	Iknaur	Ditto	76
	Malhausi	Ditto	31
	Niwari Khurd	Ditto	31
	Ludhiani	Ditto	30
	Biraundhi	Ditto	33
	Chandpura	Ditto	38
	Chakarnagar	Ditto	26
	Apurpur	Ditto	20
	Newari Kalan	Ditto	21
	Kandhesi	Ditto	31
	Aheripur (branch)... ...	Ditto	51
	Lakhna (branch)	Ditto	99
	Nadgaon	Ditto	21
	Sarawah	Ditto	19
	Mama...	Ditto	7
	Bharthana (branch) ...	Ditto	41
	Salimpur	Ditto	33
	Merhi...	Ditto	27
	Berari	Ditto	24
	Piprauli Garhia	Ditto	12
	Punja	Ditto	23
	Purauli	Ditto	29
	Takha	Ditto	12
	Kudrel	Ditto	19
	Bamhnipur, ...	Primary, girls' school ...	17
	Bakewar	Ditto	16
	Lahroi...	Primary, aided	28
	Dalipnagar	Ditto	14
	Sherpur	Ditto	41
	Bahera	Ditto	20
	Jaitupur Khwajagi ...	Ditto	21
	Bibauli	Ditto	58
	Karwa Buzurg	Ditto	22
	Ramain	Ditto	19
	Mahewa	Ditto	27
	Ingurri	Ditto	21
	Orang	Ditto	23
	Bahadurpur Ghar	Ditto	28
	Samthar	Ditto	27
	Mughalpur Naraini ...	Ditto	16
	Gohani	Ditto	22

List of Schools, 1908—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Bharthana —(*concld.*).	Kundaul	Primary, Aided	20
	Kandhesi Ghar	Ditto	12
	Sahson	Primary, Court of Wards school,	22
	Lakhna	Primary, Aided girls' school ...	21
Bidhuna.	Bidhuna	Middle vernacular... ...	65
	Bidhuna (branch)... ...	Primary	43
	Umrain	Ditto	55
	Airwa	Ditto	49
	Lahrapur	Ditto	38
	Bela	Ditto	39
	Harchandpur	Ditto	56
	Samain	Ditto	36
	Sahar	Ditto	57
	Kudarkot	Ditto	53
	Ruruganj	Ditto	44
	Sarai Mahajanan... ...	Ditto	39
	Sarai Pukhta	Ditto	26
	Kaithawa	Ditto	21
	Gularha	Ditto	19
	Bhainsaul	Ditto	22
	Nagaria	Ditto	39
	Mahu	Ditto	19
	Bhikra	Ditto	25
	Achalda	Ditto	34
	Sahayal	Ditto	24
	Nabi Mohan	Ditto	23
	Malhansi	Ditto	24
	Muhammadabad	Ditto	29
	Barauna Kalan	Ditto	28
	Ghasara	Ditto	25
	Airwa, girls' school ...	Ditto	20
	Umrain, girls' school ...	Ditto	15
	Bhedpur	Primary aided	24
	Baibaha	Ditto	29
	Asjana	Ditto	24
	Piprauli Sheo	Ditto	27
	Bahadurpur Sahar ...	Ditto	22
	Marhadaspur	Ditto	19
	Sheoganj	Ditto	20
	Kamara	Ditto	16
	Surendha	Ditto	81
	Dharmangadpur	Ditto	20
	Bhadaura	Ditto	22
	Madhnapur	Ditto	28
	Sabhad	Ditto	19
	Barhan	Ditto	30
	Gunauli	Ditto	27
	Tayapur	Ditto	20
	Sariawan	Ditto	16
	Banthara	Ditto	33
	Bela	Primary, girls' school ...	15

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Auraiya.	Auraiya	Middle vernacular ...	127
	Phaphund	Ditto	55
	Ditto branch	Primary	79
	Ajitmal	Ditto	60
	Dibiapur	Ditto	35
	Keontra	Ditto	91
	Burhadana	Ditto	44
	Dalelnagar	Ditto	34
	Ayana	Ditto	44
	Jua	Ditto	47
	Murhi	Ditto	46
	Sandaus	Ditto	20
	Juhikha	Ditto	30
	Anantram	Ditto	25
	Ballapur	Ditto	37
	Shahabdah	Ditto	23
	Atsu	Ditto	17
	Kenjri	Ditto	20
	Karampur	Ditto	41
	Khanpur	Ditto	26
	Sehud	Ditto	20
	Amaota	Ditto	19
	Shiuganpur	Ditto	24
	Phaphund	Primary, girls' school ...	27
	Amaota	Ditto	15
	Ajitmal	Ditto	15
	Keontra	Ditto	19
	Dakhlipur	Primary, aided	36
	Haidarpur	Ditto	26
	Darbatpur	Ditto	25
	Birhuni	Ditto	24
	Kakhautu	Ditto	22
	Kanchausi	Ditto	39
	Uncha	Ditto	19
	Murhi Pannar	Ditto	23
	Niamatpur Bihari ...	Ditto	27
	Shah Alampur	Ditto	20
	Bharsen	Ditto	20
	Piparpur	Ditto	25
	Bansari	Ditto	23
	Narainpur	Ditto	20
	Jaitapur	Ditto	20
	Keshampur	Ditto	26
	Jagannathpur	Ditto	21
	Bhurepur Kalan	Ditto	16
	Daulatpur	Ditto	24
	Maharatpur	Ditto	27
	Nigra	Ditto	18
	Oranpura	Ditto	20
	Bhason	Ditto	16
	Birori	Ditto	12
	Patharra	Ditto	18
	Gohani	Ditto	18

List of Schools, 1908—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Auraiya—(concluded).	Kachheri	Primary, aided	16
	Jajepur	Ditto	29
	Garha Kasda	Ditto	16
	Kirauli	Ditto	15
	Bawain	Ditto	20
	Harauli Bahadurpur ...	Ditto	18
	Shinganpur	Primary, aided girls' school ...	15
	Juhikha	Ditto ditto ...	17

ROADS, 1908.

	Miles.	Fur.
A.—Provincial.		
(i) Fatehgarh, Etawah, Gwalior Road	26	4
(ii) Agra, Etawah, Kalpi Road	58	0
Total ...	84	4
B.—Local.		
I-A.—First-class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Etawah to Mainpuri, to the Etawah border	14	2
(ii) Dibiapur to Phaphund	6	2·50
(iii) Branch road from the Jalaun road to Dibiapur railway sstationgoods-shed	0	4
(iv) Jaswantnagar to Kachhaura-ghat [(*vide* III (v)] ...	5	1·60
(v) Jaswantnagar station road	1	2·57
(vi) Bharthana ditto	0	1
(vii) Circular road	0	3·75
(viii) Etawah to Kanauj [*vide* III (iii)]	0	6
(ix) Usrahar to Sandaus [*vide* II (ii)]	0	4·80
(x) Auraiya Bazar road	0	5
(xi) Achalda to Bidhauna	10	1
(xii) Bela Bazar road	0	5·48
Total ...	40	7·70
I-B.—First-class roads, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Dibiapur and Jalaun to Shergarh-ghat	15	6
Total ...	15	6
II-A.—Second-class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Dibiapur to Bela	18	4
(ii) Usrahar to Sandaus	42	0
(iii) Phaphund to Achalda	9	0
Total ...	69	4
III.—Third-class roads, banked and surfaced, but not drained.		
(i) Circular road round the district	65	5
(ii) Collector's road	35	0
(iii) Etawah to Kanauj	45	5
(iv) Etawah to Bhadamai	10	0
(v) Etawah to Kachaura	12	0
(vi) Munj to Kumhawar	8	0
(vii) Etawah to Kumhawar	9	0
(viii) Phaphund to Kanchausi	12	0
(ix) Auraiya to Phaphund	11	0
(x) Phaphund to Ajitmal	11	0

ROADS, 1905—(*concluded*).

III.—Third-class roads, banked and surfaced, but not drained— (concluded).	Miles.	Fur.
(xi) Bela to Bijhalpur	25	0
(xii) Hardoi to Killi	11	0
(xiii) Road along the old customs line	42	0
(xiv) Rurnganj to Kudarkot	5	0
(xv) Datauli to Kunera	5	0
(xvi) Auraiya to Keontra-ghat	8	0
(xvii) Phaphund to Chhachhund	6	0
(xviii) Aheripur to Mahewa	5	0
(xix) Bilaunda road	3	0
Total ...	329	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	539	7·70

FERRIES, 1908.

River.	Ferry.	*Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
				Rs.
Jumna.	Rajghat	Etawah ...	District Board...	12,800*
	Partabner	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	420
	Sakatpur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	250
	Jirholi	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	700
	Dibhauli	Bharthana ...	Ditto ...	1,625
	Kandhesi	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	420
	Dalipnagar... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	800
	Shergarh	Auraiya ...	Ditto ...	5,600*
	Juhikha	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,060
	Bijhalpur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
	Asewa	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	250
	Keontra	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	250
	Sikrauri	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	550
	Meri Rangua ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	60
	Tatarpur ... —	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400
Chambal.	Udi	Etawah ...	Ditto ...	5,600*
	Chikni	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	120
	Pachayangaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	250
	Barechha	Bharthana ...	Ditto ...	490
	Sahson	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	750
	Palighar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	90
	Mahua Saunda ...	Auraiya ...	Ditto ...	150

* These ferries are usually leased for three years together.

POST-OFFICES, 1908.

Tahsil.	Office.	Class.	Management.
Etawah.	Etawah	Head-office ...	Imperial.
	Etawah city	Sub-office (combined)	
	Etawah new city ...	Sub-office ...	
	Baralokpur	Branch-office ...	
	Barhpura	Ditto ...	
	Basrehar	Ditto ...	
	Ekdil	Ditto ...	
	Jaswantnagar	Sub-office ...	
	Udi	Branch office ...	
Bharthana.	Aheripur	Sub-office ...	
	Bharthana	Ditto ...	
	Lakhna	Ditto ...	
	Bakewar	Branch-office ...	
	Chakarnagar	Ditto ...	
	Maman	Ditto ...	
	Sahson	Ditto ...	
	Usrahar	Ditto ...	
Bidhuna.	Bidhuna	Sub-office ...	
	Achalda	Ditto ...	
	Kudarkot	Ditto ...	
	Airwa Katra	Branch-office ...	
	Bela...	Ditto ...	
	Chhachhund	Ditto ...	
	Ruruganj	Ditto ...	
	Sahar	Ditto ...	
	Sahayal	Ditto ...	
	Samain	Ditto ...	
	Sarai Shishgaran ...	Ditto ...	
Auraiya.	Auraiya	Sub-office (combined)	
	Dibiapur	Sub-office ...	
	Phaphund	Ditto ...	
	Ajitmal	Branch-office ...	
	Burhadana	Ditto ...	
	Dalelnagar	Ditto ...	
	Jua	Ditto ...	
	Keontra	Ditto ...	

MARKETS, 1903.

Tahsil.	Village.	Market days.
Etawah	Etawah ...	Daily.
	Sarai Ekdil	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Basrehar	Sunday and Thursday.
	Bahadurpur Lohia	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Chaubia ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Karri ...	Ditto.
	Jaitpur Jamanpur	Ditto.
	Bina ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Hardoi ...	Ditto
	Kumhawar	Monday and Friday.
	Baidpur ...	Ditto.
	Madhaiyapur	Ditto.
	Jaswantnagar	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Bhainsarai	Sunday and Thursday.
Bharthana	Bharthana	Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
	Aheripur...	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Mama ...	Ditto.
	Bakewar ...	Monday and Friday.
	Usrahar ...	Ditto.
	Takha ...	Ditto.
	Kudrel, Kothi Nagla Bais	Sunday and Thursday
	Kadampur	Ditto.
	Aghini Naraingaj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Punja ...	Monday and Thursday.
Bidhuna	Bidhuna ...	Tuesday and Friday.
	Kudarkot	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Mungariha	Ditto.
	Hardu, Nonari	Ditto.
	Basrehar	Ditto.
	Bela ...	Ditto.
	Harpura, Purwa Zain	Ditto.
	Naugaon...	Ditto.
	Sarai Shishgaran ...	Monday and Friday.
	Lahrapur	Ditto.
	Sahar, Purwa Khutai-Madari	Ditto.
	Umrain ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Bahadurpur	Ditto.
	Ruruganj, Purwa Pita Ram	Ditto.
	Autaun ...	Ditto.
	Asjana ...	Ditto.
	Airwa ...	Tuesday and Friday.
	Nagaria ...	Ditto.
	Barhan ...	Monday and Thursday.
	Mahu ...	Ditto.
	Siunj, Purwa Mana ...	Ditto.
	Yakubpur	Ditto.
	Achalda ...	Ditto.
	Harchandpur	Ditto.
	Baghaipur	Ditto.
	Barauna Kalan	Sunday and Wednesday.

MARKETS, 1908—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Village.	Market days.
Bidhuna—(*concluded*).	Samain	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Bariyari Mau, Sheoganj ...	Ditto.
	Malhausi	Ditto.
	Baisauli	Ditto.
	Sahayal	Thursday.
Auraiya ...	Auraiya	Daily.
	Muradganj, Jagatpur ...	Monday and Thursday.
	Qasba Babarpur	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Jua	Monday and Thursday.
	Dibiapur Kakrahi	Monday and Friday.
	Sehud	Sunday and Tuesday.
	Qasba Shinganpur	Tuesday and Friday.
	Kanchausi	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Phaphund	Wednesday and Saturday.

FAIRS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate average attendance.
Etawah.	Etawah ...	Mahadeo-ji ...	Every Monday in Sawan.	500
	Ditto ...	Bhujarian ...	Sawan Sudi Puranmashi.	1,000
	Ditto ...	Nag Panchami ...	Sawan Sudi Panchami.	400
	Ditto ...	Krishn Janum ...	Bhadon Badi Ashtami.	200
	Ditto ...	Ram Lila ...	Kuar Badi 12th to Sudi 12th.	2,000
	Ditto ...	Tesu ...	Kuar Sudi 1st ...	400
	Ditto ...	Jam Dauj ...	Kartik Sudi 2nd ...	400
	Ditto ...	Kali Devi-ji ...	Chait Sudi Ashtami ...	500
	Ditto ...	Sarsuti Bhandar ...	Baisakh Sudi 3rd ...	800
	Ditto ...	Soti Ji ...	Sawan Sudi 12th ...	800
	Ditto ...	Neza ...	27th day of Baisakh...	500
	Ditto ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th ...	1,000
	Jaswantnagar...	Ram Lila ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd ...	1,000
	Ditto ...	Jalbihar ...	Bhadon Badi 9th ...	500
	Dhanuan ...	Ram Naumi ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	500
	Barhpura ...	Mahadeo-ji ...	Bhadon Sudi 6th ...	400
	Jakhan ...	Barmani Devi ...	Asarh Sudi Puranmashi.	500
	Jakhan (Nagla Ram Sundar).	Thakur-ji ...	Chait Sudi 10th ...	300
	Sonai ...	Debi-ji ...	Asarh Sudi Parwa ...	1,000
	Dharwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	300
	Bhainsarai ...	Mahadeo-ji ...	Phagun Badi 13th ...	300
	Sisiahat ...	Devi-ji ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	400
	Bawat ...	Auliya ...	Kartik Badi Parwa ...	400
	Ditto ...	Debi-ji ...	Aghan Sudi Puranmashi.	300
	Jasohan ...	Sita Devi ...	Bhadon Sudi 6th ...	400
	Thulrai ...	Devi-ji ...	Chait Sudi 8th ...	100
	Chhitbhawan ...	Ram Naumi ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	200
	Chaubia ...	Devi-ji ...	Ditto ...	250
	Bahadurpur ...	Chitra-gupta ...	Aghan Badi 2nd ...	300
	Santokhpur-ghat.	Devi-ji ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	200
	Baralokpur ...	Ditto ...	Asarh Sudi, Puranmashi.	150
	Bina ...	Ram Naumi ...	Chait Sudi 10th ...	300
	Hardoi ...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 11th ...	1,000
	Sarai Ekdil ...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	300
	Kathna ...	Chorai Nath Mahadeo-ji.	Kartik Sudi 2nd ...	100
Bharthana.	Bharthana ...	Devi-ji ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	1,000
	Lakhna ...	Devi Kalika-ji ...	Chait Sudi 1st ...	2,400
	Niwari Kalan...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 12th ...	400
	Puraoli ...	Katkiashnan ...	Kartik Sudi Puranmashi.	600
	Salimpur ...	Sri Mahabir-ji ...	Chait Sudi 11th ...	500
	Kakrahi ...	Ditto ...	Baisakh Badi 11th ...	200
	Sarsainawar ...	Mahadeo-ji ...	Phagun Badi 12th ...	4,000

FAIRS, 1908—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate average attendance.
Bharthana—(concld).	Sarsainawar ...	Mahadeo-ji ...	Chait Badi 8th ...	500
	Mama ...	Sri Thakur-ji ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	300
	Kurkha ...	Sri Devi-ji ...	Kartik Sudi 2nd ...	300
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	200
	Kudrel ...	Bhumiyan-ji ...	Aghan Sudi 8th ...	6,000
Bidhuna.	Doba ...	Durbasa Rishi ...	Aghan Sudi 1st ...	5,500
	Malhausi ...	Kali Devi ...	Chait Sudi 1st to 9th and Kuar Sudi 1st to 9th.	2,000 on each occasion.
	Jiwa Sarsani ...	Mahadeo-ji ...	Phagun Badi 13th ...	800
	Sahar ...	Deviji ...	Chait Sudi 1st ...	1,000
	Sheora ...	Kanhaiya-ji ...	Bhadon Badi 8th ...	800
	Ruruganj ..	Jwala Devi ...	Chait Sudi 1st ...	3,000
	Asjana ...	Mahadeo-ji ...	Phagun Badi 13th ...	3,000
	Gahesar ...	Mahamai Devi-ji ...	Chait Sudi 1st to 9th and Asarh Sudi Puranmashi.	8,000
	Phaphund ...	Shah Pir Bukhari ...	January 1st to 31st...	700 daily.
	Khampur (Shergarh ferry).	Katki Ashnan ...	Kartik Sudi Puranmashi.	1,500
	Ditto ..	Dasahra ...	Jeth Sudi 10th ...	10,000
	Ditto ...	Dam Dauj	Chait Sudi 1st and 2nd.	8,000

GAZETTEER OF ETAWAH.

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B.

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M.